

The Weekly Commissioner

TERMS—\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

(SINGLE COPIES 5 CENTS)

VOLUME 8.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, OCT. 18, 1879.

NUMBER 44.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE—NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD LINES.
DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS.
On and after Nov. 13, 1877. Trains will depart and arrive as follows, from Calcasieu street depot.
DEPART.
Express No. 1..... 6:15 p. m.
Mixed No. 3..... 7:00 a. m.
ARRIVE.
Express No. 2..... 9:30 a. m.
Mixed No. 4..... 7:10 p. m.
No. 1 and 2 run daily, 3 and 4 daily, except Sunday.

Pullman Palace Sleepers through without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, and for St. Louis. Sleeper is attached at Miles, Tenn., enabling passengers to go through without leaving the train. Only one change to New York and Eastern cities.
Friday evening's train makes no connection for Chicago.
Accommodation trains between New Orleans and McComb City:
Leave New Orleans at 3:45 p. m. Saturday, and 7 a. m. Sunday.
Arrive at New Orleans at 9:20 a. m. Sunday, and 10 p. m. Monday.
This is the only line running double daily through trains to and from all points North and East.
Tickets for sale and information given at 22 Camp street, corner Common.

REDUCED RATES.
On and after THURSDAY, April 10, this line will make the following rates to suit the times:
To Boston..... \$27 60
To New York..... 36 00
To Philadelphia..... 35 00
To Baltimore..... 34 00
To Washington..... 34 00
To Albany..... 35 00
To Buffalo..... 32 00
To Pittsburgh..... 31 00
To Cleveland..... 29 00
Travel by this old and favorite route, which gives you low rates and the quickest time to New York and all Northern and Eastern cities.
A. D. SHELDON Agent.
F. CHANDLER, General Manager.

S. L. DAVIS,
RESTAURANT AND ICE CREAM SALOON
119 FOURTH AVENUE,
CHICAGO.
Furnished rooms to rent with or without board.
JOHN KUGLER,
Merchant Tailor
33..... COMMON STREET..... 133
Near St. Charles Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
Cleaning and Repairing neatly done.
THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.
FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE INSURANCE.
I. N. MARKS, President.
P. BUDHOMME, Vice President.
R. H. BENNETT, Secretary.
JAS. BOYCE, Inspector.
W. E. RODDY, ".

Office, Cor. Camp and Gravier Streets.
Represents the Fire Association of Philadelphia.
L. BOKQUOIS, CHAS. PAUL
BONQUOIS & PAUL,
Boot and Shoe-Makers,
UNDER THE
ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
Near Common Street,
New Orleans.
NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE CO.,
Cor. Camp and Canal streets.
Paid Capital..... \$500,000 00
Assets at their market value..... 619,895 46

DEMONSTRATION:
A. Schreiber, Charles Lapitte,
A. Carriero, Charles J. Leeds,
H. Gally, D. Fajio,
W. A. Bell, Charles E. Schmidt,
P. Pontz, Ernest Merill,
J. Aldige, Jules Tuvay,
J. W. HINES, Secretary.
BOARDING HOUSE
No. 27 Villere St.
(Cor. Customhouse St.)
J. H. PERKINS, Prop'r.
DR. J. T. NEWMAN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
No. 512 St. Andrew Street.
A. MONTFORT,
Cheap Family Grocery
No. 228 Bayou Road Street,
(Cor. Tremé)
Goods delivered free of charge, in any part of the city.

STOCK IN NEW ORLEANS.
LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
The stock of Summer underwear in store. A great assortment of goods. Good shirts as low as 75c. Undergarments 40c. Drawers 60c. Collars 15c. Socks 10c. All goods as low as possible.
B. T. Walshe,
110 Canal street.

STOCKS IN NEW ORLEANS.
LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
The stock of Summer underwear in store. A great assortment of goods. Good shirts as low as 75c. Undergarments 40c. Drawers 60c. Collars 15c. Socks 10c. All goods as low as possible.
B. T. Walshe,
110 Canal street.

STOCKS IN NEW ORLEANS.
LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
The stock of Summer underwear in store. A great assortment of goods. Good shirts as low as 75c. Undergarments 40c. Drawers 60c. Collars 15c. Socks 10c. All goods as low as possible.
B. T. Walshe,
110 Canal street.

STOCKS IN NEW ORLEANS.
LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
The stock of Summer underwear in store. A great assortment of goods. Good shirts as low as 75c. Undergarments 40c. Drawers 60c. Collars 15c. Socks 10c. All goods as low as possible.
B. T. Walshe,
110 Canal street.

STOCKS IN NEW ORLEANS.
LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
The stock of Summer underwear in store. A great assortment of goods. Good shirts as low as 75c. Undergarments 40c. Drawers 60c. Collars 15c. Socks 10c. All goods as low as possible.
B. T. Walshe,
110 Canal street.

STOCKS IN NEW ORLEANS.
LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
The stock of Summer underwear in store. A great assortment of goods. Good shirts as low as 75c. Undergarments 40c. Drawers 60c. Collars 15c. Socks 10c. All goods as low as possible.
B. T. Walshe,
110 Canal street.

T. B. STAMPS,
COTTON
—AND—
SUGAR FACTOR
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT
Office:
24 Union street.
NEW ORLEANS.
Consignments solicited of
COTTON,
RICE,
SUGAR,
MOLASSES,
—AND—
Country Produce Generally.

Account sales promptly rendered and satisfaction guaranteed. Liberal advances made on consignments, and purchases made in this market at lowest rates for account of my friends.
PHILIP JOSEPH & CO.,
DRUGGISTS
COUNTRY PRODUCE
GROCERIES
—AND—
WINE & LIQUORS
DELA, LA.

DRUGGISTS
COUNTRY PRODUCE
GROCERIES
—AND—
WINE & LIQUORS
DELA, LA.

DRUGGISTS
COUNTRY PRODUCE
GROCERIES
—AND—
WINE & LIQUORS
DELA, LA.

DRUGGISTS
COUNTRY PRODUCE
GROCERIES
—AND—
WINE & LIQUORS
DELA, LA.

DRUGGISTS
COUNTRY PRODUCE
GROCERIES
—AND—
WINE & LIQUORS
DELA, LA.

DRUGGISTS
COUNTRY PRODUCE
GROCERIES
—AND—
WINE & LIQUORS
DELA, LA.

DRUGGISTS
COUNTRY PRODUCE
GROCERIES
—AND—
WINE & LIQUORS
DELA, LA.

DRUGGISTS
COUNTRY PRODUCE
GROCERIES
—AND—
WINE & LIQUORS
DELA, LA.

DRUGGISTS
COUNTRY PRODUCE
GROCERIES
—AND—
WINE & LIQUORS
DELA, LA.

DRUGGISTS
COUNTRY PRODUCE
GROCERIES
—AND—
WINE & LIQUORS
DELA, LA.

DRUGGISTS
COUNTRY PRODUCE
GROCERIES
—AND—
WINE & LIQUORS
DELA, LA.

"Farewell."
BY FANNY B. TILFORD.
We must sever! In the future
Our life barques shall drift apart,
But your memory I shall cherish
Evermore within my heart.
Sweet to us has been the Spring-time
Of our love so pure and strong;
Nature glowed with richest beauty,
And our days were full of song.
Dreams are all we can now cherish;
Fancies bright are set aside;
Fondest hopes are doomed to perish—
Too rose-like to long abide.
Yet, 'tis useless 'e'en to murmur,
For we nevermore may meet—
Never, till we gain the haven
Where affection is complete.
If my words seem harsh and cruel,
Though they give you deepest
Pain, do not turn so coldly from me;
I would hear you speak again.
You must tell me, ere you leave me,
As I lean upon your breast,
That you freely do forgive me—
Knowing that my way is best.
Do not ask me if I love you:
Words of mine can never tell
How completely you have won me,
There is one who knows full well
That my heart is filled with sorrow,
And my lips can hardly say:
"We may meet no more; henceforward
And forever go thy way."

Let another's true devotion
Help you to forget the past;
Love and cherish and protect her
'E'en as long as life shall last.
Bid your heart to still its throbbings
And 'till your tears cease to flow;
Strive to banish from your memory
One whom you no more must know.
Now, good-by! It is forever!
For so long my love has known
Only thee—my every heart-beat
But responded to thine own.
Darling in this hour does sunlight
Still behind the dark clouds
Dwell?
No! It cannot be, or surely
We should never say farewell!

—The *Thibodeaux Sentinel* a good and readable Democratic journal published in Lafourche Parish has this to say about the exodus:
The Exodus to Kansas is still the subject of conversation among the colored people, and from all indications there will be considerable emigration from Louisiana in 1880, to the land of social equality and snow covered plains.
If the negro imagines that he can do better in that region by working one third of the year and freezing the other two thirds, there is no law to prevent his departure, and "none to molest or make him afraid" when he shoulders his knapsack and turns his face towards the North Pole.

—U. S. Minister John M. Langston sailed for Port Au Prince, Hayti, on the 14th inst. Senator Bruce gave a dinner in his honor last week. Several friends and admirers, among them Mr. Wm. E. Matthews accompanied Mr. Langston to New York.

—Mr. P. A. Bell editor of the *Pacific Appeal* is a candidate for the position of Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the California Senate. Mr. Bell rendered efficient service through his paper to the Republican party and he ought to be remembered by their representatives.

—J. C. Hill a colored youth of Raleigh, N. C. has produced a marine picture that wins the praise of the educated people of that city. The picture represents Hatteras immediately after a storm, a full-rigged ship off Hatteras, approaching a wreck, in the midst of which is a seaman clinging to an upturned boat. Christian Recorder, Maine, California and Ohio.

Next! New York. Truly the solid South is rapidly solidifying the North.

MADISON PARISH.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARISH NOMINATING CONVENTION, HELD AT DELTA, OCT. 7, 1879.
Judge W. A. Price, president of the parish executive committee, called the convention to order at 12 m. and delivered an eloquent and beautiful address which was both forcible and appropriate. He recounted his administration of the executive committee and then read the call for the convention.
After calling the roll by Mr. Gibbins, acting secretary of the executive committee, Mr. Price then said:
Gentlemen of the Convention—It is shown by the roll call that every delegate elected to this convention is now present, and by virtue of my authority as president of the parish executive committee, I now pronounce this convention in order for business. You will now elect a temporary president.
Messrs. H. W. Peck and Jonas Brown were placed in nomination and a vote was taken which resulted as follows: Peck, 33; Brown, 18.
Mr. Price then announced that Capt. H. W. Peck was the duly elected temporary president of the convention.

On motion a committee of three was appointed to escort Capt. Peck to the chair.
The chairman appointed Mr. W. H. Goens, P. Joseph and W. E. Jones as said committee.
Mr. Price introduced Capt. Peck in a beautiful speech, and thanked the people for the honors they had conferred upon him.
Capt. Peck then proceeded to make an effective speech which was greatly applauded. He then said the first business would be the election of a temporary secretary.

The names of W. H. Goens, P. R. Hill, T. H. Sims and R. H. Brown were placed in nomination.
On motion of Mr. P. Joseph they were all elected as secretaries of the convention.
On motion Capt. James Corbit, Milton McDock, Paul Hamlet, R. T. Blackman and A. C. Johnson were appointed sergeant-at-arms.

On motion a committee of nine, with J. J. Johnson as chairman, was appointed on credentials.
On motion of Mr. Philip Joseph the committee on credentials were allowed fifteen minutes to report.
Pending the report of the committee Hon. G. Hawkins addressed the convention which was received with applause.
The committee then reported the following delegates and alternates to the convention: Delegates—Ed. Keels, C. McFusell, C. McKee, L. F. Davis, J. M. Weeks, R. A. Price.
Alternates—Moses Watson, H. R. Lovelace.
SEVENTH WARD.
Delegates—Milton McCoy, M. G. Bobe, Mack Smith, M. D. Crosby, Jonas Brown, L. T. Nicholls, Robert Barnes, Philip Joseph, William McNeal, William Murrell.
Alternates—James Nixon, W. A. Price, William Black, Anthony Hall, Shask Peoples, Ebbyth Green, Shad Blackman.

MADISON PARISH.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARISH NOMINATING CONVENTION, HELD AT DELTA, OCT. 7, 1879.
Judge W. A. Price, president of the parish executive committee, called the convention to order at 12 m. and delivered an eloquent and beautiful address which was both forcible and appropriate. He recounted his administration of the executive committee and then read the call for the convention.
After calling the roll by Mr. Gibbins, acting secretary of the executive committee, Mr. Price then said:
Gentlemen of the Convention—It is shown by the roll call that every delegate elected to this convention is now present, and by virtue of my authority as president of the parish executive committee, I now pronounce this convention in order for business. You will now elect a temporary president.
Messrs. H. W. Peck and Jonas Brown were placed in nomination and a vote was taken which resulted as follows: Peck, 33; Brown, 18.
Mr. Price then announced that Capt. H. W. Peck was the duly elected temporary president of the convention.

On motion a committee of three was appointed to escort Capt. Peck to the chair.
The chairman appointed Mr. W. H. Goens, P. Joseph and W. E. Jones as said committee.
Mr. Price introduced Capt. Peck in a beautiful speech, and thanked the people for the honors they had conferred upon him.
Capt. Peck then proceeded to make an effective speech which was greatly applauded. He then said the first business would be the election of a temporary secretary.

The names of W. H. Goens, P. R. Hill, T. H. Sims and R. H. Brown were placed in nomination.
On motion of Mr. P. Joseph they were all elected as secretaries of the convention.
On motion Capt. James Corbit, Milton McDock, Paul Hamlet, R. T. Blackman and A. C. Johnson were appointed sergeant-at-arms.

On motion a committee of nine, with J. J. Johnson as chairman, was appointed on credentials.
On motion of Mr. Philip Joseph the committee on credentials were allowed fifteen minutes to report.
Pending the report of the committee Hon. G. Hawkins addressed the convention which was received with applause.

The committee then reported the following delegates and alternates to the convention: Delegates—Ed. Keels, C. McFusell, C. McKee, L. F. Davis, J. M. Weeks, R. A. Price.
Alternates—Moses Watson, H. R. Lovelace.
SEVENTH WARD.
Delegates—Milton McCoy, M. G. Bobe, Mack Smith, M. D. Crosby, Jonas Brown, L. T. Nicholls, Robert Barnes, Philip Joseph, William McNeal, William Murrell.

Alternates—James Nixon, W. A. Price, William Black, Anthony Hall, Shask Peoples, Ebbyth Green, Shad Blackman.

On motion the chair appointed a committee to select delegates to the Parish Convention, also a committee to select delegates to the Parish Convention. And they reported as follows:

W. H. Goens, Milton McCoy, J. M. Corbit, P. R. Hill, T. H. Sims, G. Hawkins, Milton McDock, Ed. Keels, O. W. Clemens, W. M. Gibbins.

Many eloquent speeches were made in behalf of the different candidates.

On motion the nominations were closed.

Mr. W. M. Gibbins said: "On motion the nominations were closed. I desire to withdraw my name from the list and am a young man and made this my start. I did not expect to receive the nomination, but I hope for better success next time. I pledge myself, Mr. President, to stand by the nominees of this convention, all of them, and give them my hearty support. I now withdraw. (Great applause.)"
Mr. W. M. McNeal, Jr. said:
Mr. President—I see that I am beat in this convention and I propose to withdraw my name as a candidate before this convention, and shall heartily support the nominees of this convention except, one, should he be nominated.
On motion Hon. G. Hawkins and Hon. W. Marshall were nominated by acclamation.
On motion Tho's P. Coates was placed in nomination for sheriff.
On motion Robert Barnes was placed in nomination.
The nominations were then closed.
The roll being called the vote stood—Coates, 49; Barnes, 3.
On motion the nomination was made unanimous amid great applause.
W. R. J. Clemens, Esq., and W. W. Johnson, Esq., were placed in nomination for clerk.
On roll call the vote stood as follows—Clemens, 33; Johnson 12.
Dr. Brzozowski, Dr. Clark and Dr. Nailer were placed in nomination for Coroner.
Dr. Brzozowski received 44; Clark, 8; Nailer, 2 votes.
The election of delegates to the State Convention being in order, on motion it was agreed that all the names of all candidates for delegates to the State Convention be placed in nomination. And each member of this convention when his name is called shall vote for the four persons of his choice, and the four persons receiving the highest number of votes to be duly elected delegates to the State Convention.
The following names were then placed in nomination and received the following vote:
P. B. S. Pinchback..... 44
M. G. Bobe..... 33
W. A. Price..... 33
Jonas Brown..... 37
Philip Joseph..... 23
L. F. Nicholls..... 21
Frank Morey..... 8
W. W. Johnson..... 1
Before the result of the vote was announced Mr. Nicholls asked that all of the votes given him be counted for Mr. Joseph.
Mr. McCoy asked if such a course was allowed by the chair, that all the votes cast for his candidate (Mr. Morey) be given to Price.
The President ruled both propositions out of order, and being a candidate, requested the secretary of the convention to announce the result of the vote. The Secretary announced that the four gentlemen receiving the highest number of votes, the same being more than a majority of all the votes of the convention, to-wit: Messrs. Pinchback, Bobe, Price and Brown, were duly elected delegates to the Republican Convention to be held in New Orleans, October, 20th, 1879.
On motion the chair appointed a committee to select delegates to the Parish Convention, also a committee to select delegates to the Parish Convention. And they reported as follows:
W. H. Goens, Milton McCoy, J. M. Corbit, P. R. Hill, T. H. Sims, G. Hawkins, Milton McDock, Ed. Keels, O. W. Clemens, W. M. Gibbins.

MADISON PARISH.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARISH NOMINATING CONVENTION, HELD AT DELTA, OCT. 7, 1879.
Judge W. A. Price, president of the parish executive committee, called the convention to order at 12 m. and delivered an eloquent and beautiful address which was both forcible and appropriate. He recounted his administration of the executive committee and then read the call for the convention.
After calling the roll by Mr. Gibbins, acting secretary of the executive committee, Mr. Price then said:
Gentlemen of the Convention—It is shown by the roll call that every delegate elected to this convention is now present, and by virtue of my authority as president of the parish executive committee, I now pronounce this convention in order for business. You will now elect a temporary president.
Messrs. H. W. Peck and Jonas Brown were placed in nomination and a vote was taken which resulted as follows: Peck, 33; Brown, 18.
Mr. Price then announced that Capt. H. W. Peck was the duly elected temporary president of the convention.

On motion a committee of three was appointed to escort Capt. Peck to the chair.
The chairman appointed Mr. W. H. Goens, P. Joseph and W. E. Jones as said committee.
Mr. Price introduced Capt. Peck in a beautiful speech, and thanked the people for the honors they had conferred upon him.
Capt. Peck then proceeded to make an effective speech which was greatly applauded. He then said the first business would be the election of a temporary secretary.

The names of W. H. Goens, P. R. Hill, T. H. Sims and R. H. Brown were placed in nomination.
On motion of Mr. P. Joseph they were all elected as secretaries of the convention.
On motion Capt. James Corbit, Milton McDock, Paul Hamlet, R. T. Blackman and A. C. Johnson were appointed sergeant-at-arms.

On motion a committee of nine, with J. J. Johnson as chairman, was appointed on credentials.
On motion of Mr. Philip Joseph the committee on credentials were allowed fifteen minutes to report.
Pending the report of the committee Hon. G. Hawkins addressed the convention which was received with applause.

The committee then reported the following delegates and alternates to the convention: Delegates—Ed. Keels, C. McFusell, C. McKee, L. F. Davis, J. M. Weeks, R. A. Price.
Alternates—Moses Watson, H. R. Lovelace.
SEVENTH WARD.
Delegates—Milton McCoy, M. G. Bobe, Mack Smith, M. D. Crosby, Jonas Brown, L. T. Nicholls, Robert Barnes, Philip Joseph, William McNeal, William Murrell.

Alternates—James Nixon, W. A. Price, William Black, Anthony Hall, Shask Peoples, Ebbyth Green, Shad Blackman.

On motion the chair appointed a committee to select delegates to the Parish Convention, also a committee to select delegates to the Parish Convention. And they reported as follows:

W. H. Goens, Milton McCoy, J. M. Corbit, P. R. Hill, T. H. Sims, G. Hawkins, Milton McDock, Ed. Keels, O. W. Clemens, W. M. Gibbins.

Many eloquent speeches were made in behalf of the different candidates.

On motion the nominations were closed.

Mr. W. M. Gibbins said: "On motion the nominations were closed. I desire to withdraw my name from the list and am a young man and made this my start. I did not expect to receive the nomination, but I hope for better success next time. I pledge myself, Mr. President, to stand by the nominees of this convention, all of them, and give them my hearty support. I now withdraw. (Great applause.)"
Mr. W. M. McNeal, Jr. said:
Mr. President—I see that I am beat in this convention and I propose to withdraw my name as a candidate before this convention, and shall heartily support the nominees of this convention except, one, should he be nominated.
On motion Hon. G. Hawkins and Hon. W. Marshall were nominated by acclamation.
On motion Tho's P. Coates was placed in nomination for sheriff.
On motion Robert Barnes was placed in nomination.
The nominations were then closed.
The roll being called the vote stood—Coates, 49; Barnes, 3.
On motion the nomination was made unanimous amid great applause.
W. R. J. Clemens, Esq., and W. W. Johnson, Esq., were placed in nomination for clerk.
On roll call the vote stood as follows—Clemens, 33; Johnson 12.
Dr. Brzozowski, Dr. Clark and Dr. Nailer were placed in nomination for Coroner.
Dr. Brzozowski received 44; Clark, 8; Nailer, 2 votes.
The election of delegates to the State Convention being in order, on motion it was agreed that all the names of all candidates for delegates to the State Convention be placed in nomination. And each member of this convention when his name is called shall vote for the four persons of his choice, and the four persons receiving the highest number of votes to be duly elected delegates to the State Convention.
The following names were then placed in nomination and received the following vote:
P. B. S. Pinchback..... 44
M. G. Bobe..... 33
W. A. Price..... 33
Jonas Brown..... 37
Philip Joseph..... 23
L. F. Nicholls..... 21
Frank Morey..... 8
W. W. Johnson..... 1
Before the result of the vote was announced Mr. Nicholls asked that all of the votes given him be counted for Mr. Joseph.
Mr. McCoy asked if such a course was allowed by the chair, that all the votes cast for his candidate (Mr. Morey) be given to Price.
The President ruled both propositions out of order, and being a candidate, requested the secretary of the convention to announce the result of the vote. The Secretary announced that the four gentlemen receiving the highest number of votes, the same being more than a majority of all the votes of the convention, to-wit: Messrs. Pinchback, Bobe, Price and Brown, were duly elected delegates to the Republican Convention to be held in New Orleans, October, 20th, 1879.
On motion the chair appointed a committee to select delegates to the Parish Convention, also a committee to select delegates to the Parish Convention. And they reported as follows:
W. H. Goens, Milton McCoy, J. M. Corbit, P. R. Hill, T. H. Sims, G. Hawkins, Milton McDock, Ed. Keels, O. W. Clemens, W. M. Gibbins.

MADISON PARISH.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARISH NOMINATING CONVENTION, HELD AT DELTA, OCT. 7, 1879.
Judge W. A. Price, president of the parish executive committee, called the convention to order at 12 m. and delivered an eloquent and beautiful address which was both forcible and appropriate. He recounted his administration of the executive committee and then read the call for the convention.
After calling the roll by Mr. Gibbins, acting secretary of the executive committee, Mr. Price then said:
Gentlemen of the Convention—It is shown by the roll call that every delegate elected to this convention is now present, and by virtue of my authority as president of the parish executive committee, I now pronounce this convention in order for business. You will now elect a temporary president.
Messrs. H. W. Peck and Jonas Brown were placed in nomination and a vote was taken which resulted as follows: Peck, 33; Brown, 18.
Mr. Price then announced that Capt. H. W. Peck was the duly elected temporary president of the convention.

On motion a committee of three was appointed to escort Capt. Peck to the chair.
The chairman appointed Mr. W. H. Goens, P. Joseph and W. E. Jones as said committee.
Mr. Price introduced Capt. Peck in a beautiful speech, and thanked the people for the honors they had conferred upon him.
Capt. Peck then proceeded to make an effective speech which was greatly applauded. He then said the first business would be the election of a temporary secretary.

The names of W. H. Goens, P. R. Hill, T. H. Sims and R. H. Brown were placed in nomination.
On motion of Mr. P. Joseph they were all elected as secretaries of the convention.
On motion Capt. James Corbit, Milton McDock, Paul Hamlet, R. T. Blackman and A. C. Johnson were appointed sergeant-at-arms.

On motion a committee of nine, with J. J. Johnson as chairman, was appointed on credentials.
On motion of Mr. Philip Joseph the committee on credentials were allowed fifteen minutes to report.
Pending the report of the committee Hon. G. Hawkins addressed the convention which was received with applause.

The committee then reported the following delegates and alternates to the convention: Delegates—Ed. Keels, C. McFusell, C. McKee, L. F. Davis, J. M. Weeks, R. A. Price.
Alternates—Moses Watson, H. R. Lovelace.
SEVENTH WARD.
Delegates—Milton McCoy, M. G. Bobe, Mack Smith, M. D. Crosby, Jonas Brown, L. T. Nicholls, Robert Barnes, Philip Joseph, William McNeal, William Murrell.

Alternates—James Nixon, W. A. Price, William Black, Anthony Hall, Shask Peoples, Ebbyth Green, Shad Blackman.

On motion the chair appointed a committee to select delegates to the Parish Convention, also a committee to select delegates to the Parish Convention. And they reported as follows:

W. H. Goens, Milton McCoy, J. M. Corbit, P. R. Hill, T. H. Sims, G. Hawkins, Milton McDock, Ed. Keels, O. W. Clemens, W. M. Gibbins.

Many eloquent speeches were made in behalf of the different candidates.

On motion the nominations were closed.

Mr. W. M. Gibbins said: "On motion the nominations were closed. I desire to withdraw my name from the list and am a young man and made this my start. I did not expect to receive the nomination, but I hope for better success next time. I pledge myself, Mr. President, to stand by the nominees of this convention, all of them, and give them my hearty support. I now withdraw. (Great applause.)"
Mr. W. M. McNeal, Jr. said:
Mr. President—I see that I am beat in this convention and I propose to withdraw my name as a candidate before this convention, and shall heartily support the nominees of this convention except, one, should he be nominated.
On motion Hon. G. Hawkins and Hon. W. Marshall were nominated by acclamation.
On motion Tho's P. Coates was placed in nomination for sheriff.
On motion Robert Barnes was placed in nomination.
The nominations were then closed.
The roll being called the vote stood—Coates, 49; Barnes, 3.
On motion the nomination was made unanimous amid great applause.
W. R. J. Clemens, Esq., and W. W. Johnson, Esq., were placed in nomination for clerk.
On roll call the vote stood as follows—Clemens, 33; Johnson 12.
Dr. Brzozowski, Dr. Clark and Dr. Nailer were placed in nomination for Coroner.
Dr. Brzozowski received 44; Clark, 8; Nailer, 2 votes.
The election of delegates to the State Convention being in order, on motion it was agreed that all the names of all candidates for delegates to the State Convention be placed in nomination. And each member of this convention when his name is called shall vote for the four persons of his choice, and the four persons receiving the highest number of votes to be duly elected delegates to the State Convention.
The following names were then placed in nomination and received the following vote:
P. B. S. Pinchback..... 44
M. G. Bobe..... 33
W. A. Price..... 33
Jonas Brown..... 37
Philip Joseph..... 23
L. F. Nicholls..... 21
Frank Morey..... 8
W. W. Johnson..... 1
Before the result of the vote was announced Mr. Nicholls asked that all of the votes given him be counted for Mr. Joseph.
Mr. McCoy asked if such a course was allowed by the chair, that all the votes cast for his candidate (Mr. Morey) be given to Price.
The President ruled both propositions out of order, and being a candidate, requested the secretary of the convention to announce the result of the vote. The Secretary announced that the four gentlemen receiving the highest number of votes, the same being more than a majority of all the votes of the convention, to-wit: Messrs. Pinchback, Bobe, Price and Brown, were duly elected delegates to the Republican Convention to be held in New Orleans, October, 20th, 1879.
On motion the chair appointed a committee to select delegates to the Parish Convention, also a committee to select delegates to the Parish Convention. And they reported as follows:
W. H. Goens, Milton McCoy, J. M. Corbit, P. R. Hill, T. H. Sims, G. Hawkins, Milton McDock, Ed. Keels, O. W. Clemens, W. M. Gibbins.

MADISON PARISH.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARISH NOMINATING CONVENTION, HELD AT DELTA, OCT. 7, 1879.
Judge W. A. Price, president of the parish executive committee, called the convention to order at 12 m. and delivered an eloquent and beautiful address which was both forcible and appropriate. He recounted his administration of the executive committee and then read the call for the convention.
After calling the roll by Mr. Gibbins, acting secretary of the executive committee, Mr. Price then said:
Gentlemen of the Convention—It is shown by the roll call that every delegate elected to this convention is now present, and by virtue of my authority as president of the parish executive committee, I now pronounce this convention in order for business. You will now elect a temporary president.
Messrs. H. W. Peck and Jonas Brown were placed in nomination and a vote was taken which resulted as follows: Peck, 33; Brown, 18.
Mr. Price then announced that Capt. H. W. Peck was the duly elected temporary president of the convention.

On motion a committee of three was appointed to escort Capt. Peck to the chair.
The chairman appointed Mr. W. H. Goens, P. Joseph and W. E. Jones as said committee.
Mr. Price introduced Capt. Peck in a beautiful speech, and thanked the people for the honors they had conferred upon him.
Capt. Peck then proceeded to make an effective speech which was greatly applauded. He then said the first business would be the election of a temporary secretary.

The names of W. H. Goens, P. R. Hill, T. H. Sims and R. H. Brown were placed in nomination.
On motion of Mr. P. Joseph they were all elected as secretaries of the convention.
On motion Capt. James Corbit, Milton McDock, Paul Hamlet, R. T. Blackman and A. C. Johnson were appointed sergeant-at-arms.

On motion a committee of nine, with J. J. Johnson as chairman, was appointed on credentials.
On motion of Mr. Philip Joseph the committee on credentials were allowed fifteen minutes to report.
Pending the report of the committee Hon. G. Hawkins addressed the convention which was received with applause.

The committee then reported the following delegates and alternates to the convention: Delegates—Ed. Keels, C. McFusell, C. McKee, L. F. Davis, J. M. Weeks, R. A. Price.
Alternates—Moses Watson, H. R. Lovelace.
SEVENTH WARD.
Delegates—Milton McCoy, M. G. Bobe, Mack Smith, M. D. Crosby, Jonas Brown, L. T. Nicholls, Robert Barnes, Philip Joseph, William McNeal, William Murrell.

Alternates—James Nixon, W. A. Price, William Black, Anthony Hall, Shask Peoples, Ebbyth Green, Shad Blackman.

On motion the chair appointed a committee to select delegates to the Parish Convention, also a committee to select delegates to the Parish Convention. And they reported as follows:

W. H. Goens, Milton McCoy, J. M. Corbit, P. R. Hill, T. H. Sims, G. Hawkins, Milton McDock, Ed. Keels, O. W. Clemens, W. M. Gibbins.

Many eloquent speeches were made in behalf of the different candidates.

On motion the nominations were closed.

Mr. W. M. Gibbins said: "On motion the nominations were closed. I desire to withdraw my name from the list and am a young man and made this my start. I did not expect to receive the nomination, but I hope for better success next time. I pledge myself, Mr. President, to stand by the nominees of this convention, all of them, and give them my hearty support. I now withdraw. (Great applause.)"
Mr. W. M. McNeal, Jr. said:
Mr. President—I see that I am beat in this convention and I propose to withdraw my name as a candidate before this convention, and shall heartily support the nominees of this convention except, one, should he be nominated.
On motion Hon. G. Hawkins and Hon. W. Marshall were nominated by acclamation.
On motion Tho's P. Coates was placed in nomination for sheriff.<

The Louisianian.

T. D. S. TUCKER, Editor.
JAS. D. KENNEDY, Editor.

SATURDAY, OCT. 18, 1879.

All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 644 CAMP STREET."

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The LOUISIANIAN can be had at the following well known news dealers: Haley—corner of Camp and Commercial Alley; Ellis—opposite Postoffice; Staud—corner Canal and Exchange Al.

AGENTS.

JAMES L. DAVIS, New Orleans.
CHAS. BOXENBROUGH, Iberville.
Geo. W. H. HARRIS, Assumption.
D. C. L. L., Onatchita.
J. S. HAYDON, Indiana.
WM. H. WARD, Kentucky.
PORT. J. HARRIS, Philadelphia, Pa.
S. W. SMITH, Richmond.
R. W. PETERSON, Natchez, Miss.

—Have you heard from Ohio?

—General T. Morris Chester has returned.

—There is still a God in Israel. Ohio proves it.

—Hon. Wm. Murrell, of Madison, is in the city.

—Maj. Vigers is a candidate for secretary of the convention.

—Collector Badger and family have returned from the North.

—Let's see; wasn't there an election somewhere last Tuesday?

—A few more Dixon murders will effectually do the business.

—Don't fail to read our spiny Washington letter on the fourth page.

—Hon. Emile Detiege, of St. Martin, is looking the picture of health.

—The Democratic papers here were rather silent on the Colorado election.

—Hon. Mark G. Bobe and Governor Hawkins, of Madison, arrived yesterday.

—St. Louis has twelve colored principals in her schools, eight of whom are from Ohio.

—The Advance of Montgomery wants a colored newspaper convention and wants it in New York.

—Joseph H. Oglesby, Esq., President of the Louisiana National Bank, has returned from his northern tour.

—Mr. Allen A. Goins, of the Crescent Lodge, was elected secretary of the A. M. C., which met recently at Little Rock, Ark.

—The silence of the Democratic press on the Ohio election is becoming painful. Die game. Don't give up yet. Wait for New York.

—Frederick Douglass advises the colored people of Virginia to vote against all forms of repudiation. Good advice for the people of this State.

—Next week we propose to give our belles and beaux a full account of the Mars-Jarvis nuptials in New York. Mr. Wyatt Archer we learn was first groomsmen.

—Col. Geo. W. Carter, of Louisiana fame, who stumped California for the Republicans, has gone to New York to participate in the gubernatorial canvass.

—Senator Hill of Georgia has been trying to pour oil on the troubled waters of the Democratic party in New York, but he could not succeed. So he left for home in disgust.

—At the Republican convention held recently at Kenner for the purpose of nominating a Justice of the Peace and Constable, Mr. James C. Baumann was nominated for the former place and Mr. Dennis Bowling for the latter.

—The Democrat having made the Democratic ticket nominated at Baton Rouge now turns its attention to the Republican ticket and is doing its best to make that ticket.

—Fortunately Republicans are not quite as gullible as Democrats.

The Ohio Election.

As foreshadowed in our last issue, the Buckeye State has rendered her verdict with emphasis on the issues involved in the campaign just closed. For some years past, the State has been sensibly sliding into the list of commonwealths whose political standing is rather too unstable to furnish a basis on which to found anything like certain calculation, until she has now come to be regarded as a "pivotal" State. For this reason, the result of last Tuesday's election is all the more significant, showing, as it does, that the causes which moved the State to give the Republicans a large majority lie beyond the beaten path of the ordinary considerations of politics. Principles, like men, grow old when they are lost sight of and covered with the rubbish of neglect; but, like gold, they assume their lustre and attraction when called into active play. Moral, like physical courage, in a collective body, as in individuals, grows strong and effective with the exercise of it. A party therefore that becomes surfeited with success, drops its pluck and resorts to a cowardly policy which sets at defiance all the methods by which it acquired ascendancy, may enjoy ease, but it cannot long remain in power. In our opinion, the reasons which underlie the grand Republican success in Ohio, a success which so far as that State is concerned, is conclusive of what her position will be in the Presidential contest of next year, are a return to vigorous live ideas which gave birth to the party. From the sickly, apologetic disposition into which it has been painfully crawling after it had arrived at the zenith of power, the Republican party has suddenly, as it were, awakened to new life, burned its rusty armor, marshaled its vitalizing principles, sounded the tocsin of alarm along the whole line, assumed the aggressive and entered the field with victory emblazoned on its banners to the terror of Democracy. Under the inspiration of the agencies contained in this new departure, the Republicans of Ohio not only selected the best strategic points, but impatient for the fray, charged boldly out on the enemy, and routed them on all sides with the loss of their veteran field marshal, Thurman. When the Republican party can reassume the courage to stand by its convictions and recognize all its elements as it did both to nominate and elect, in Cincinnati, a colored man to the legislature, the score of its victories is not to be one nor two, but as many as the years it will remain true to principle. The meaning then of the Ohio election is that the Republican party has donned its armor of warfare to enforce the prevalence of the views of which it is the exponent. It means that the rights and immunities conferred on our race by the exigencies of the war shall neither be abridged, compromised nor made a farce, but be made as practical and enduring to us as similar rights are to our white brethren. It means that if State rights are to be a convenient term for murder and disregard of human life in general, the Nation will find a way by which an interpretation consistent with humanity can be had. It means that the solid South must either break up, cultivate free speech, open its barred doors to all comers and goers regardless of their politics, or the North will be as compact as iron, and as immovable from the Republican faith as a mountain. It means that the Yazoo plan, political persecution, Chisholm massacres, and the suppression of obnoxious political parties with the shotgun must hereafter be numbered with the matters of the dead past. Last of all, it means that these United States constitute a Nation is something more than a sandy compact which may be dashed aside at any time by the heresies of Calhoun.

—Rt. Rev. Bishop John M.

Brown has so far recovered from his recent severe rheumatic attack as to be able to make a journey East. He has left San Francisco for home.

The Lesson of It.

From the fatal day of Isandula, when the painted warriors of Zululand trailed the lustre of British arms in the dust, thrilled the civilized world with a display of lofty courage uncommon to the savage brave, we watched the progress of the unhappy struggle with a lively interest for the lesson which would be drawn from its result. The mettle of the black chieftain, who could not be charged with temerity in appealing to the arbitrament of arms for the honor of his rule and kingdom against the hardiest soldiery of Europe, was something from the very first calculated to inspire one with more than mere curiosity; for Cetywayo had some knowledge of the vast extent and the inexhaustible resources of the British empire. And now that the unjustifiable war on the Zulus has ended in an expenditure of fifty millions by Great Britain, in the disruption of the Zululand Kingdom, the overthrow of its "home rule" and the imprisonment of the gallant but ill-starred monarch in the castle of Capetown, we can extract from the wretched tragedy a lesson of interest to the American people in general, and to the colored portion in particular. Right or wrong, it is a fact that admiration for courage either in war or private broil is a weakness common to human nature in every age and time. A weak and cowardly race, like a timid and cringing schoolboy among his fellows, is the toothball of others. Of the leading powers of the world, the United States are the most marked for their contemptuous estimate of the Negro as an inferior being more perhaps for his patient submission for centuries to wrong than for any other cause. The whites consider the unquestioned valor which the Negro showed during the late war more as something which was galvanized into him by a blind spirit of revenge under the inspiration of his white officer than as the issue of innate worth. Indeed they have only begun of late to give him anything like credit, as the following excerpt from the New York Herald shows:

"The splendid behavior of the Negro troops who held the advance in the relieving force sent to Captain Payne will make it seem an impertinence to talk any more of 'niggers.' A race who fight so gallantly as soldiers did not lose their manhood while they were slaves, or if they lost a part of it the lost part has been quickly recovered in a state of freedom. It is a great deal to be said of any class of men that they fight with consummate bravery. Even the Indians, whose proud and independent spirit never submitted to the yoke of slavery, have not shown greater courage and steadiness than Captain Dodge's colored cavalry did when they made their way into the beleaguered camp of Captain Payne."

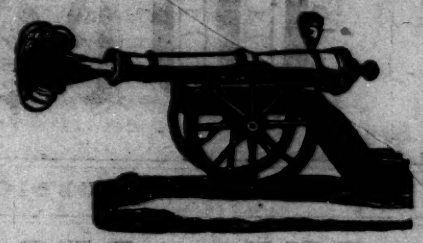
Granting this for mere argument's sake, it can but prove that the American Negro, a being changed by the fall curse of slavery into a nondescript, and who, therefore, in real manhood is no more like the same race in his native land than the polished Englishman of our day is like the savage, brutal Britain, when Caesar invaded and Agricola subdued and brought under the sway of Roman civilization, is the only type of the race known to the whites of this country. To the English, whose world-wide empire has brought them in contact with all races, the Negro of Africa is accounted a man in every particular on the score of courage. To their cost and sorrow, the English know the black man in that burning land has often displayed both valor and ability with rude arms to cope at times with success against them. They will never forget that in 1827, in a war with the Ashantees, an English army, commanded and led by the Knightly Sir Charles McCarthy was totally routed and the unfortunate governor of the West Coast Settlement paid his discharge of duty with the forfeit of his life on the battlefield. They have not brushed away recollection of the hard fought Abyssinian campaign which closed with the fall of the unfeeling King Theodore, sword in hand, at the gate of his citadel of Magdala. Their many brushes with other native princes has imbued them with deep respect for the fighting qualities of the Negro as a free and proud warrior on the heath of his ancestors. On the people of this country who have become acquainted

ed with native African courage for the first time through the Zulu war, the impression should be to elevate the blacks of America in their esteem by seeing in him the first attribute of citizenship of which he has been robbed by slavery, but which, under fair play and education, will come to the surface in due time. To the colored men themselves it should teach that with patient and close cultivation of the civic virtues they will yet regain in this land of their oppression the real manhood which belongs to them in common with the rest of their race in the Old World, and this reinforced by the refining influences of civilization will finally place them on unquestioned equality with their fellow citizens of all other peoples in the United States.

Look Out There.

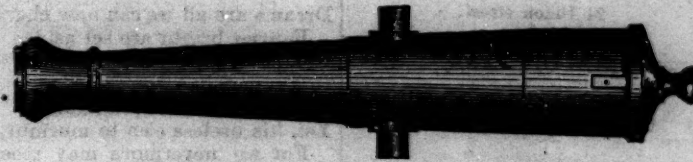
It is seriously suggested, and the idea has already gained some force, to nominate an entire white ticket in the Republican Convention to meet Monday next. The only reason so far alleged which we have been able to learn for this proposed departure from the ordinary, settled and wise policy of the Republican party of nominating men of both races is, that a pure white ticket will not draw out the usual Democratic methods of persecution in a campaign, and that it would, moreover attract many of the opposition who are now either sulky, lukewarm or positively opposed to the Baton Rouge nominees. Just who originated this brilliant scheme to blunt the edge of Democratic prejudices so as to inspire Republicans with flattering hopes of success for an un-mixed ticket, and to scoop into the Republican net disgusted Democrats who are waiting to forsake their ancient political associations, is as yet too modest to disclose his identity to the admiration of his party friends; but whoever he may be, he is either a very gullible fellow, or imagines the mass of Republican voters in this State have more of the green in their eyes than they've got sense in their heads. Perhaps it is possible that some who have thought over this proposition have really come to a sincere belief that it would be the best thing the party could do at this time, argued thereto by the delusion that the mutterings and discontent heard in the Democratic camp in this city since the defeat of Ogden will supplement Republican strength enough to insure the election of whatever ticket may be nominated. But should the convention determine on a ticket of the kind under consideration, who will give the assurance that the colored people of Louisiana who compose near the whole numerical strength of the party will burrah and throw up their hats in praise of it? Will the assumed thousands of mad and disappointed Democrats both in the city and country, rally to the success of the Republican ticket to make up for the loss of its own voters? For unless it can be shown how the Negro vote is to be held solid for the pure white ticket, it should not be taken for granted that it can be had as a matter of course. The day when the Negro can be blindly goaded and hawed in politics is about played out, and let us hope never more to return. Now to count on Democrats as voters for a Republican ticket because they happen for the time being to be sour on their own nominees, is about as silly as to get up a fox before you have caught him. Democrats, like scattered quails, are never so shy to catch as when they have strayed from their party fold and are for the while free from the restraints of party despotism. It can therefore at the least bring only shame and regret to Republicans to slap principle in the face by nominating an un-mixed white ticket with hope of getting Democratic votes to help elect it. But what special benefit would it bring our people, if such a ticket could be elected? It would seat a few individuals in fat offices, while it would entail on us an unending struggle in the future to gain recognition on our own party ticket.

White demagogues, and there



MAINE!
CALIFORNIA!
COLORADO!
IOWA!
OHIO!

LET HER BOOM!!!!



WAITING FOR NEW YORK!

are not a few pliant tools of our own race who would ever hereafter be heard ringing on the charge so common to the ears of colored voters up North "Oh! don't put a colored man on; it isn't policy; if you do, the ticket will be beaten." It is an outrage of this sort that is plainly sought to be established here in our party ranks which has called out the plan we discuss. This would be the direct and disastrous effect that would come to our people by a temporizing policy to enjoy a passing advantage based on Democratic defection. No, we say to colored men, we cannot afford this experiment. The price would be too dear in the long run to pay for one victory. As the LOUISIANIAN has maintained in the past the safest way, if a ticket should be placed in the field to nominate one first class in ability, and first class in merit without regard to color, and with that we can win or with none other.

We say to the delegates in the convention to have their eye skin open on this matter and keep a Look Out There!

Pull Together.

The title of this article strikes us with more force of argument than we are capable of giving publicity to, yet every working man of this country, who has felt the sting of oppression since the day of his emancipation, needs no flowery annotation from our pen, upon this subject, to thoroughly understand the great and grievous error he has committed in relying solely upon himself for support. For thirteen years, or more, we have kept a vigilant eye upon the manoeuvres of an illiterate people, and marked, with often pleasing interest, the many obstacles they have surmounted, from the declaration of their freedom to their present state of comparative prosperity. Looking back through the lapse of years, and congratulating ourselves upon the success we have achieved, we can see but one thing lacking in the path of our long and cumbersome excursion and that is the foot print of unity. Just as we were thrown, helplessly dependent, upon the world, so have we permitted ourselves to remain to the present writing—too obsequious, for the sake of peace, to demand that which is due every honest, laboring man—a fair requital for his services. Severally, we can consummate nothing; collectively, we will not only command for ourselves common respect, but a fair compensation for our labor. We are the richest people in the Southern States. We hold our fortunes in our own hands. We comprise a large majority of the working men of this country, and it takes but an effort on our part to convince the capitalists of to-day that they can do nothing without our assistance tomorrow. When the shackles of slavery were yet around our feet, our only desire was to enjoy the sweets

of liberty. But of what does it avail us without independence? We are the most dependent class of people now in existence, and yet two-thirds of us think that because we are free it is all that is needed, and that we are the most independent people on terra firma. Far from it. What we want now is independence, and there is no way by which we can acquire it save by unity—pulling together. It is in our power to make a bed upon which the race can repose with comfort and ease, and it stands us in hand to commence the work at once. If we longer bow at the behest of moneyed men we may expect to continue our career as slaves. Let us, then, take immediate action in the premises, taking as our motto, "United we stand, divided we fall."

Is There a Customhouse Party?

For some days past the Democratic journals of this city have busied themselves in giving publicity to rumors of divisions and dissensions in the Republican camp. Not content with making slates for the Democratic party they now seek to force their preference as to candidates on the Republican ticket to be named on the 20th inst., by the Republican State Convention. They have persistently claimed that there is a Custom House party, and also a party that is chrysalizing into shape who are opposed to and inimical to its interests.

Now we do not claim to be the "organ" of the Granite Building, nor do we desire to be understood as presuming to know the secret workings of the inner circles of that institution. But we do not hesitate to say that if the party is divided into Custom House and Anti-Custom House factions, it will grow out of an attempt on the part of the Federal officials to unduly exercise an influence with the delegates elect. We do not believe that such an attempt will be made; but that the Democratic press are attempting to create such an issue is apparent to the most casual observer.

The Republicans of this State we opine propose to profit by the bitter experiences of the past, and avoid in the future the shoals and quicksands that have stranded their party in days gone by. The recent cheering news from the North has given them renewed vigor and inspiration; and while our Democratic friends may claim we will be leading a "forlorn hope" should our convention put forward a ticket, we think that the principles of the party to which our people cling with a devotion bordering on fanaticism must be maintained and announced at every election, whether the election of their representatives be assured or not. This may not be good news to our whilom friends, but they must take it nevertheless for what it is worth. We know the shock created by this announcement will not be so great

as the one received on Wednesday morning when they read the news from Ohio and Iowa. Having received the contents of a "barrel" of damnation down their backs, it looks a little hard perhaps to announce the presence of a disciplined foe right here in their midst while they are in such an exhausted and belabored condition. The only way however for them to rest in peace is too keep "hands off" of Republican programmes and policies and devote their time and energy to the election of their own ticket. The Republicans propose to show at the coming election that there is life in the party yet, that although silenced, it is not dead. They intend to prove and show to the North that in the face of danger and suffering they dare to be true to their convictions of right and duty. Democrats here may not like it, but you know every one cannot be pleased, Messrs. Editors.

PLAQUEMINES.

PARISH OF PLAQUEMINES,
Home Place P. O.,
October, 6th, 1879.

EDITORS LOUISIANIAN:

In justice to the Republican Convention held at Point a La Hache Court House on the 14th inst., I write you these few lines trusting they will find space in your valuable columns for they flow from a pen of a true advocate of the Republican cause.

The Convention (above mentioned) was called for the purpose of nominating four delegates to the State Convention to be held in your City on the Third Monday of October 1879.

At 12 m. Mr. C. V. Thibaut, amid much silence and harmony, called the Convention to order, and the following named persons were elected as delegates: Henry Clay Warmoth, Edward Butler, Alfred E. Milon and Harry Mahoney. All staunch and reliable Republicans of undoubted veracity. The Convention then proceeded into the election of a parish ticket. Harry Mahoney, the old Republican warhorse of Plaquemines, who has distinguished himself as a political orator, was nominated for the House. Harry will no doubt represent Plaquemines in the next General Assembly. That accomplished gentleman, Charles V. Thibaut, the present incumbent, was renominated for the office of sheriff. A better man could not be found in Plaquemines. Generous to a fault, he commands the respect and esteem of his political enemies. Charlie is bound to be elected.

The name of Mr. D. A. Thibaut was offered for clerk of the District court, which was accepted without a dissenting voice. Go it Damas, we will elect you again, so when we visit the clerk's office we may be greeted by your smiling and charitable countenance.

The Democrats of this place were somewhat astonished to see such harmony displayed by the Republicans. They seem to be in earnest. They are satisfied of success at the coming election in Plaquemines. And I may add that if we succeed in nominating a good ticket we will elect it beyond a doubt. For instance a ticket headed by two such men as Henry Clay Warmoth and P. B. S. Pinchback, will undoubtedly crush all opposition, provided the Republican voters of Louisiana are not bulldozed. Give the Republicans a fair chance to use their ballots at the polls and they will lick the Democrats forever and ever, which I trust may be the result in December next.

I remain truly yours,
TELEPH.

—Williams, the colored nominee for the Legislature on the Republican ticket in Cincinnati was a bitter pill to many Republicans but they swallowed it nevertheless. To this complexion it must come, gentlemen, however distasteful it may seem at first.

Mr. John W. Cooke, the efficient route agent of the steamer J. M. White is here after an absence of three weeks.

The Louisianian.

J. M. VANCE, Jr., Editor.

SATURDAY, OCT. 18, 1879.

As goes Ohio, so goes the Union.

The school teachers will be paid to-day.

The next A. M. C. meets at Richmond, Va.

Much comment as to the probable color of the next State ticket is heard.

Senator J. A. Gla. of East Carroll, is a delegate to the State Convention.

Only three or four wards in the city send uncontested delegations to the State Convention.

The city is rapidly filling up, and soon all of the "blue bloods" will have returned from their summer jaunts.

The delegates to the A. M. C. have all returned and speak enthusiastically of their reception at Little Rock.

Caddo sends Gov. Antoine, Col. Charles W. Keating, Senator Harper and A. H. Leonard to the State Convention.

The State Convention will convene Monday, 20th inst. Much speculation in regard to nominations is being indulged in.

Another young man has been brought to the front. Mr. Prosper P. Albert has received the nomination for representative from the seventh ward.

Our young friend, Mr. James D. Kennedy, ran considerably ahead of his ticket in the fourth ward, and was elected a delegate to the State Convention by a large majority.

Don't forget the dancing and musical festival to be given by the Excelsior Brass Band, at Cottrell Hall, on Monday night. Turn out and help the young men. Admission, only 25 cents.

Our delegates to the State Convention should not allow themselves to be handicapped by the chronic office-seeker, with whom a place on the ticket means something "big in the hereafter."

It is more than likely that the schools will be kept open during the months of November and December. Enough money will be given by the city fathers from the McDonough fund to pay them.

It is a pity that our people seemingly without resorting to personal abuse. We must learn to respect our neighbor's opinion, and give others besides ourselves credit for knowing something.

Gen. T. M. Chester, it is reported, failed to realize the hope of his life at Little Rock in not being elected Grand Master of the G. U. O. of O. F., and his valuable services were also dispensed with on the sub-committee of Management.

The Democrat, some days since, reproduced an article from the German Gazette which set forth that Messrs. Demas, Allain, Stamps, Landry and Pinchback were pledged to the support of Gov. Wiltz for Governor of the State by reason of their utterances in favor of Mr. Landry's resolution complimentary to the Governor for his impartiality as the presiding officer of the Convention. So far as Gov. Pinchback is concerned, we are authorized to say he considers himself in no manner committed on the gubernatorial question; and neither the Gazette nor Democrat can find any word in Mr. Pinchback's speech on that occasion which will warrant such a conclusion. He, like the rest of the colored members, appreciated Mr. Wiltz's uniform courtesy and fairness, and said so. Only this and nothing more.

The following is a partial list of the delegates elected in the city to the State and Parish Conventions. In a majority of the wards contests have been filed with the Secretary of the State Central Executive Committee. From appearances so far, the "outs" have elected a decided majority of the city delegates.

FIRST WARD.
Delegates to State Convention—Thomas W. Wickam.

SECOND WARD.
Delegates to State Convention—C. F. Gaudin, A. S. Badger.

THIRD WARD.
Delegates to the Parish Convention—David Wilson, Fred. Par-

maele, James F. Thomas, R. C. Cammack, J. K. Russ, L. D. Parker, F. Duplantier, G. S. Burke, James Casey, Sharkey Taylor, Robert Brooks, Joseph Ernest, Henderson Ford, Anthony Smith, Peter Beaumont.

FOURTH WARD.
Delegates to the State Convention—F. C. Antoine, L. D. Herbert, Patrick Creagh, Wm. Depuru.

For Delegates to the Parish Convention—Capt. W. B. Woodruff, S. S. Francisco, Benj. Smith, J. W. Reynolds, M. F. Wright, Robt. Morris, A. W. Walker, Louis Antoine, W. J. Stephens, John B. Garcia, Benjamin Rice, J. J. Flatley, Geo. W. Keller, Henry Clay, Chas. Funk, Richard Johnson, A. W. Clark, A. O. Boyle, W. E. Conwin, J. F. Stokes.

FIFTH WARD.
Delegates to the State Convention—Col. James Lewis, James Duncan Kennedy, Alternates—Marx Sieburg, Robert Guiguesse.

For Delegates to the Parish Convention—Raphael St. Armand, James Cohen, Baptiste Barrer, V. B. Gonzales, R. C. Howard, Alphonse Lasere, Raymond Hortaire, Albert Emmanuel, Homer Patti, W. P. Collins.

SIXTH WARD.
Delegates to the State Convention—Joseph Dias, Louis Cerre. Delegates to the Parish Convention—Louis A. Ford, G. Boutin, Alcee Boutte, Joseph L. Leminnis, Joseph Andre, H. P. D. Cheval, Midelisse Labosterie, Jules Fritz.

SEVENTH WARD.
Delegates to State Republican Convention—J. B. Hall, N. B. Hutton, J. L. Dupart, V. L. Gardere. Delegates to the Parish Convention—E. Gauthier, Ellis Jeshua, A. Gaudin, Joseph Peters, John Alexis, O. Tejay, Alex. Antoine, George Landry, John Hussey, Joseph Scott, Wm. H. Green, E. Tictor, Oscar Boutte, N. H. LeBlanc, V. R. Duany, A. Parlange, Louis Honore, A. Cagnolatti, R. Simon, Philip Jones.

House of Representatives—F. J. Newman, P. P. Albert.

EIGHT WARD.
Delegates to the State Convention—A. A. Maurice. For Delegates to the Parish Convention—J. A. Rooker, J. A. Wilson, J. S. Brooks, F. R. Barnes, King Williams, Paul Smith, Chas. Maurice, Chas. Joseph, J. J. Tompkins, E. A. Robinson.

NINTH WARD.
Delegates to State Convention—Tobe Washington and John W. Edwards—Contest.

TENTH WARD.
Delegates to State Convention—Jack Wharton, Thomas Boswell.

For Delegates to Republican Parish Convention—Robt. Jones, W. H. Nicholls, A. F. Williams, I. McClellan, J. W. Bibb, S. S. Decker, J. B. Bernard, Jos. Sorsfield, M. E. Wilson, R. F. Jones, Wm. Edwards, S. Hamilton, Isaac Edwards.

ELEVENTH WARD.
Delegates to State Convention—George W. Bryant, Jas. L. Morrison.

Delegates to Parish Convention—Madison Gant, D. Hill, Tylor Brown, C. H. Hoffman, Monroe Williams, William White, Henry Crump, James D. Macons, A. M. C. Hearsey, Charles Jones, Alex.

Batly, Macklin, J. R. Tony, G. A. Green, H. Wilson.

THIRTEENTH WARD.
Delegate to State Convention—J. B. Gandet.

Delegates to the Parish Convention—F. Charleville, J. B. Arleaux, Louis Brown, C. B. Augustar, Joseph Remie, A. S. J. Malone, A. Helm, N. D. Bush, A. Dejoie, Isaac Bradley.

FIFTEENTH WARD.
Delegates to the State Convention—A. J. Dumont, Henry Green, Warren County.

Delegates to the Parish Convention—David Mason, Howard Wilson, George W. Hooker, Newell E. Jackson, Robt. Washby, Alex. Jacob, Edmond Jones, Madison Dunn, Frank Robinson, George W. Washington.

SIXTEENTH WARD.
Delegates to the State Convention—A. A. Saulet, Dr. A. Raymond.

Delegates to the Parish Convention—J. Gales, Thomas Peterson, jr., P. Poree, E. Trotter, R. Thompson, R. Hawkins, Richard Simpson, Lew Williams, Irving Esters, John Cassimir.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

1879.

1317 F STREET, NORTHWEST,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

JAY A. HUBBELL, Chairman.
WM. E. CHANDLER, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. Wm. B. Allison,
Hon. E. H. Rollins,
Hon. Frank H. Cook,
Hon. Mark H. D. Dunnell,
Hon. Godlove S. Orth,
Hon. William McKinley,
Hon. Joseph J. Gossage,
Hon. George E. Davis,
Hon. Horatio G. Fisher.

LOUIS BUSH, JOHN LEVERT, REUBEN O. of Lafourche. of Iberville. of Orleans

BUSH & LEVERT,

COTTON AND SUGAR

FACTORS,

No. 31 Perdido Street,

LOCK BOX 2047 NEW ORLEANS

WALTON, BARAGER & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

DEALER IN TEAS,

155.....FRONT STREET.....156

NEW YORK

E. OFFNER,

THE OLD RELIABLE

CROCKERY DEALER,

Is now Located at his Old Stand,

174..... Canal Street.....174

(Opposite Varieties Theatre.)

where he sells CHINA CROCKERY

GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, CUT

TLERY and HOUSE FURNISHING

GOODS, cheaper than ever. feb10

A. J. GIURANOVICH,

Jeweler & Diamond Setter,

For the last 9 years at

Mr. I. C. Levi's, 106 Canal street.

131..... ROYAL STREET.....131

Bet. St. Louis and Toulouse,

NEW ORLEANS.

CRESCENT CITY SHAVING AND

HAIR-DRESSING SALOON BY

G. T. REID,

119..... POLYMNIA STREET.....119

Hair-cutting a specialty. Citizens will always receive a welcome and go away satisfied. Strangers will do well to give us a call. 6-10-1m

TTTTT H H EEEEE
T H H H H H E
T H H EEEEE

L OOO U U III SSS III A N N III A N N
L OOO U U I I SSS I AAA NN N I AAA NN N
L OOO U U I I SSS I AAA NN N I AAA NN N
L LLL OOO UUU III SSS III A A N N III A A N N

Will contain all the latest news of the day—Political, Literary, and General—thus making it one of the newest and most interesting weekly papers published in the State.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes—the colored and white people of our State—we rejoice to know, is fast becoming manifest; and, the recent emancipation of our people from the domination of political task-masters renders this desideratum possible.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identical with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

ONE YEAR.....\$2 00
SIX MONTHS.....1 00
THREE MONTHS.....75
SINGLE COPY.....5

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square, first insertion.....\$1 00
Each subsequent insertion.....75

Yearly advertisements taken at reduced rates.

SIX MONTHS.....2 50
THREE MONTHS.....1 00
ONE COLUMN Three Months.....30 00
Six Months.....20 00
Twelve Months.....10 00

OFFICE—444 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

PLANTERS, ATTENTION.

Riard's Employers' and Servants

INTELLIGENCE BUREAU AND CLAIM AGENCY.

184.....POYDRAS STREET.....184

NEW ORLEANS.

The undersigned, having had many years experience in one of the largest & best offices, in the selection of servants for employers, and in obtaining situations for the unemployed, and believing in the advantage to the public of a permanent bureau, where those needing help can call at any time and secure such as may be required, and those out of employment can obtain good situations, inform the public that they have established a bureau as above, where, at the shortest notice.

PRIVATE FAMILIES.

BOARDING HOUSES.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS,

STEAMBOATS, STORES,

PLANTATIONS, Etc., Etc.,

can be supplied with first-class cooks, waiters, nurses, stewards, (male and female) maids, housekeepers, seamstresses, traveling servants, ladies' maids, valets, servers, clerks, salesmen, overseers for plantations, bar-tenders, coachmen, waiters, grooms, hostlers, office-cleaners. Boys for any occupation, and likewise laborers for plantations, white and colored.

English, French, American, German and Spanish employers wishing first-class help, and those desiring good situations in the city or country, will find it to their advantage.

TO CALL AT ONCE, OR COMMUNICATE AND HAVE THEIR NAMES REGISTERED.

Special attention given to private families, and ladies will find it to their advantage to call in person, and make known their requirements.

Neatly Furnished Sitting Rooms for those Daring Situations.

Planters wishing first-class laborers from the North, or any of the Southern States (white or colored), can have their orders filled on short notice, by calling in person or addressing this bureau, as we have agents in each of the Southern States as well as in Northern cities, expressly for the purpose of engaging hands.

Agents wanted in the country parishes and in the States of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid, for the purpose of engaging and forwarding labor. For particulars, enclose postage stamp.

UNITED STATES CLAIM AGENCY.

Claims of all kinds against the States, or the United States, for bounty, pensions, prize money, etc., etc., collected promptly.

Land warrants of the Revolutionary, Black Hawk, Florida, Mexican Wars, and War of 1812 bought and sold.

Compensation obtained for all losses of stock, produce, or otherwise, sustained by acts of the Federal Army during the war. No charges unless successful.

July-6 A. F. RIARD.

CHEAP MUSIC.

PETERS' HOUSEHOLD MELODIES.

Nos. 1 to 12. A Collection of songs by Hays, Danks, etc. Price, 50 cents per Number, of 12 for \$4.

PETERS' PARLOR MUSIC, Nos. 1 to 12. A Collection of Easy Dance Music. Price, 50 cents per Number, or 12 Nos. for \$4.

LA CREME DE LA CREME, Nos. 1 to 24. A Collection of difficult Piano Music. Price, 50 cents per Number, or 12 Nos. for \$4.

SEND 50 CENTS FOR A SAMPLE COPY OF EITHER OF THE ABOVE, AND IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED WITH YOUR PURCHASE, WE WILL RETURN YOUR MONEY.

Address, J. L. PETERS, 843 ROADWAY N. Oct 30

FRUIT TREES.

Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Quince, Orange, etc.

STOCKS, GRAFTS, Apple, Cherry, Crab, Pear, etc.

EVERGREENS, Shade Trees, Shrubs, Fruit and Flower Plants.

HEDGE PLANTS, Oage, Buckthorn, Honey Locust, etc.

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, Splendid Novelties, Roses, Verbena, Carnations, etc. For NEW CATALOGUES OF THE BLOOMINGTON (PHOENIX) NURSERY, post free, address WM. F. BARRI (Trustee) Box 1, BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.

SEND 50 CENTS FOR A SAMPLE COPY OF EITHER OF THE ABOVE, AND IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED WITH YOUR PURCHASE, WE WILL RETURN YOUR MONEY.

Address, J. L. PETERS, 843 ROADWAY N. Oct 30

ST. MARY'S BOYS' ACADEMY,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Established for the higher education of Colored Youth.

It will prepare young men for the entering examinations of any of the Colleges or Universities or for business pursuits.

Terms for board and tuition, \$100 a year. Day pupils \$2, \$1 or 50 cents per month, according to class.

For admission, or further particulars, application should be made at once to the Rev. Geo. E. Chasmon, Principal, 180 West Middle street, Baltimore.

Reference is made to the gentlemen of the

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Rev. Callista B. Perry, president ex officio.

Hon. B. H. Bruce, U. S. Senator from Miss.

Hon. Joseph H. Rainey, ex-member of Congress from South Carolina.

Prof. E. T. Green, Dean of Law School, Howard University.

Rev. A. Crumell, D. D., Pastor St. Luke's, Washington, D. C.

Mr. W. H. Bishop, ex-Baltimore.

Mr. James O. Bishop, Annapolis, Md.

Mr. W. H. Bishop, ex-Baltimore.

Mr. James T. Bradford, Baltimore.

Mr. John L. Locke, Baltimore.

F. A. GONZALES & BRO.

IMPORTERS OF

HAVANA CIGARS,

Cor. Camp and Common Sts.,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

EDWARD LILIENTHAL,

JEWELRY, WATCHES AND

SILVERWARE,

No. 95 CANAL STREET

NEW ORLEANS.

AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE GLASSES, June 6, 1874.

J. B. SOLARI and SONS.

10 CASES OF 12 JARS

NEW FRENCH PRUNES.

5 cases of 50 cartons French PRUNES

5 " 9-25

20 " Benedictine COGNAC

5 " Maraschino

5 " Cocoa

100 basket Lafourche ANISETTE

100 " Marie Brizard

25 cases superior Burgundy WINE

300 " Bordeaux

100 " Brandy CHERRIES

10 " new FRUITS in juice

10 " boneless SARDINES in oil

5 " White Wine VINEGAR

20 cases and bbls. White Wine VINEGAR

GAR Landing and for sale by

J. B. SOLARI & SONS

27 and 29 Royal and 75 Camp street

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

Cash Capital, \$500,000

With Cash Dividends to Insured

Issues Policies on

FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE RISKS.

Office—12 Camp, between Gravier and Natchez streets.

NEW ORLEANS.

JAMES L. DAY, Pres't.

H. OBERVIER, Sec'y.

C. E. GIRARDY, Auctioneer and appraiser,

31 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE RE-OPENING

OF THE

ADAMS HOUSE,

MRS. A. F. BARBER,

286 Broadway,

CHICKEN, O.

The Louisianian.

T. D. S. TUCKER, Editor.
JAS. D. KENNEDY, Editor.

SATURDAY, OCT. 18, 1879.

All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 644 CAMP STREET."

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The LOUISIANIAN can be had at the following well known news dealers:
Haley—corner of Camp and Commercial Alley.
Ellis—opposite Postoffice.
Staub—corner Canal and Exchange Al.

AGENTS.

JAMES L. DAVIS, New Orleans.
CHAS. W. BORDEN, Iberville.
Geo. W. STANTON, Assumption.
D. C. L. L., Ouachita.
J. S. HINTON, Indiana.
Wm. H. WARD, Kentucky.
JOSEPH J. HANLAN, Philadelphia, Pa.
S. W. SMITH, Richmond.
R. W. FLETCHER, Natchez, Miss.

—Have you heard from Ohio?
—General T. Morris Chester has returned.
—There is still a God in Israel. Ohio proves it.
—Hon. Wm. Murrell, of Madison, is in the city.
—Maj. Vigers is a candidate for secretary of the convention.
—Collector Badger and family have returned from the North.
—Let's see; wasn't there an election somewhere last Tuesday?
—A few more Dixon murders will effectually do the business.
—Don't fail to read our spicy Washington letter on the fourth page.
—Hon. Emile Detiege, of St. Martin, is looking the picture of health.
—The Democratic papers here were rather silent on the Colorado election.
—Hons. Mark G. Bobe and Governor Hawkins, of Madison, arrived yesterday.
—St. Louis has twelve colored principals in her schools, eight of whom are from Ohio.
—The *Advance* of Montgomery wants a colored newspaper convention and wants it in New York.
—Joseph H. Oglesby, Esq., President of the Louisiana National Bank, has returned from his northern tour.
—Mr. Allen A. Goins, of the Crescent Lodge, was elected secretary of the A. M. C., which met recently at Little Rock, Ark.
—The silence of the Democratic press on the Ohio election is becoming painful. Die game. Don't give up yet. Wait for New York.
—Frederick Douglass advises the colored people of Virginia to vote against all forms of repudiation. Good advice for the people of this State.
—Next week we propose to give our belles and beaux a full account of the Mars-Jarvis nuptials in New York. Mr. Wyatt Archer we learn was first groomsmen.
—Col. Geo. W. Carter, of Louisiana fame, who stumped California for the Republicans, has gone to New York to participate in the gubernatorial canvass.
—Senator Hill of Georgia has been trying to pour oil on the troubled waters of the Democratic party in New York, but he could not succeed. So he left for home in disgust.
—At the Republican convention held recently at Kenner for the purpose of nominating a Justice of the Peace and Constable, Mr. James C. Baumann was nominated for the former place and Mr. Dennis Bowling for the latter.
—The Democrat having made the Democratic ticket nominated at Baton Rouge now turns its attention to the Republican ticket and is doing its best to make that ticket. Fortunately Republicans are not quite as gullible as Democrats.

The Ohio Election.

As foretold in our last issue, the Buckeye State has rendered her verdict with emphasis on the issues involved in the campaign just closed. For some years past, the State has been sensibly sliding into the list of commonwealths whose political standing is rather too unstable to furnish a basis on which to found anything like certain calculation, until she has now come to be regarded as a "pivotal" State. For this reason, the result of last Tuesday's election is all the more significant, showing, as it does, that the causes which moved the State to give the Republicans a large majority lie beyond the beaten path of the ordinary considerations of politics. Principles, like men, grow old when they are lost sight of and covered with the rubbish of neglect; but, like gold, they assume their lustre and attraction when called into active play. Moral, like physical courage, in a collective body, as in individuals, grows strong and effective with the exercise of it. A party therefore that becomes surfeited with success, drops its pluck and resorts to a cowardly policy which sets at defiance all the methods by which it acquired ascendancy, may enjoy ease, but it cannot long remain in power. In our opinion, the reasons which underlie the grand Republican success in Ohio, a success which so far as that State is concerned, is conclusive of what her position will be in the Presidential contest of next year, are a return to vigorous live ideas which gave birth to the party. From the sickly, apologetic disposition into which it had been painfully crawling after it had arrived at the zenith of power, the Republican party has suddenly, as it were, awaked to new life, burned its rusty armor, marshaled its vitalizing principles, sounded the tocsin of alarm along the whole line, assumed the aggressive and entered the field with victory emblazoned on its banners to the terror of Democracy. Under the inspiration of the agencies contained in this new departure, the Republicans of Ohio not only selected the best strategic points, but impatient for the fray, charged boldly out on the enemy, and routed them on all sides with the loss of their veteran field marshal, Thurman. When the Republican party can reassume the courage to stand by its convictions and recognize all its elements as it did both to nominate and elect, in Cincinnati, a colored man to the legislature, the score of its victories is not to be one nor two, but as many as the years it will remain true to principle. The meaning then of the Ohio election is that the Republican party has donned its armor of warfare to enforce the prevalence of the views of which it is the exponent. It means that the rights and immunities conferred on our race by the exigencies of the war shall neither be abridged, compromised nor made a farce, but be made as practical and enduring to us as similar rights are to our white brethren. It means that if State rights are to be a convenient term for murder and disregard of human life in general, the Nation will find a way by which an interpretation consistent with humanity can be had. It means that the solid South must either break up, cultivate free speech, open its barred doors to all comers and goers regardless of their politics, or the North will be as compact as iron, and as immovable from the Republican faith as a mountain. It means that the Yazoo plan, political persecution, Chisholm massacres, and the suppression of obnoxious political parties with the shotgun must hereafter be numbered with the matters of the dead past. Last of all, it means that these United States constitute a Nation is something more than a sandy compact which may be dashed aside at any time by the heresies of Calhoun.

—Rt. Rev. Bishop John M. Brown has so far recovered from his recent severe rheumatic attack as to be able to make a journey East. He has left San Francisco for home.

The Lesson of It.

From the fatal day of Isandula, when the painted warriors of Zululand trailed the lustre of British arms in the dust, thrilled the civilized world with a display of lofty courage uncommon to the savage brave, we watched the progress of the unhappy struggle with a lively interest for the lesson which would be drawn from its result. The mettle of the black chieftain, who could not be charged with timidity in appealing to the arbitrament of arms for the honor of his rule and kingdom against the hardiest soldiery of Europe, was something from the very first calculated to inspire one with more than mere curiosity; for Cetshwayo had some knowledge of the vast extent and the inexhaustible resources of the British empire. And now that the unjustifiable war on the Zulus has ended in an expenditure of fifty millions by Great Britain, in the disruption of the Zulu Kingdom, the overthrow of its "home rule" and the imprisonment of the gallant but ill-starred monarch in the castle of Capetown, we can extract from the wretched tragedy a lesson of interest to the American people in general, and to the colored portion in particular. Right or wrong, it is a fact that admiration for courage either in war or private broil is a weakness common to human nature in every age and time. A weak and cowardly race, like a timid and cringing schoolboy among his fellows, is the fool of others. Of the leading powers of the world, the United States are the most marked for their contemptuous estimate of the Negro as an inferior being more perhaps for his patient submission for centuries to wrong than for any other cause. The whites consider the unquestioned valor which the Negro showed during the late war more as something which was galvanized into him by a blind spirit of revenge under the inspiration of his white officer than as the issue of innate worth. Indeed they have only begun of late to give him anything like credit, as the following excerpt from the *New York Herald* shows:

"The splendid behavior of the Negro troops who held the advance in the relieving force sent to Captain Payne will make it seem an impertinence to talk any more of 'niggers.' A race who fight so gallantly as soldiers did not lose their manhood while they were slaves, or if they lost a part of it the lost part has been quickly recovered in a state of freedom. It is a great deal to be said of any class of men that they fight with consummate bravery. Even the Indians, whose proud and independent spirit never submitted to the yoke of slavery, have not shown greater courage and steadiness than Captain Dodge's colored cavalry did when they made their way into the beleaguered camp of Captain Payne."

Granting this for mere argument's sake, it can be proved that the American Negro, a being changed by the fell curse of slavery into a nondescript, and who, therefore, in real manhood is no more like the same race in his native land than the polished Englishman of our day is like the savage, brutal Britain, when Caesar invaded and Agricola subdued and brought under the sway of Roman civilization, is the only type of the race known to the whites of this country. To the English, whose world-wide empire has brought them in contact with all races, the Negro of Africa is accounted a man in every particular on the score of courage. To their cost and sorrow, the English know the black man in that burning land has often displayed both valor and ability with rude arms to cope at times with success against them. They will never forget that in 1827, in a war with the Ashantees, an English army, commanded and led by the Knightly Sir Charles McCarthy was totally routed and the unfortunate governor of the West Coast Settlement forfeit his life on the battlefield. They have not brushed away recollection of the hard fought Abyssinian campaign which closed with the fall of the unflinching King Theodore, sword in hand, at the gate of his citadel of Magdala. Their many brushes with other native princes has imbued them with deep respect for the fighting qualities of the Negro as a free and proud warrior on the death of his ancestors. On the people of this country who have become acquaint-

ed with native African courage for the first time through the Zulu war, the impression should be to elevate the blacks of America in their esteem by seeing in him the first attribute of citizenship of which he has been robbed by slavery, but which, under fair play and education, will come to the surface in due time. To the colored men themselves it should teach that with patient and close cultivation of the civic virtues they will yet regain in this land of their oppression the real manhood which belongs to them in common with the rest of their race in the Old World, and this reinforced by the refining influences of civilization will finally place them on unquestioned equality with their fellow citizens of all other peoples in the United States.

Look Out There.

It is seriously suggested, and the idea has already gained some force, to nominate an entire white ticket in the Republican Convention to meet Monday next. The only reason so far alleged which we have been able to learn for this proposed departure from the ordinary, settled and wise policy of the Republican party of nominating men of both races is, that a pure white ticket will not draw out the usual Democratic methods of persecution in a campaign, and that it would, moreover attract many of the opposition who are now either sulky, lukewarm or positively opposed to the Baton Rouge nominees. Just who originated this brilliant scheme to blunt the edge of Democratic prejudices so as to inspire Republicans with flattering hopes of success for an unmixed ticket, and to scoop into the Republican net disgusted Democrats who are waiting to forsake their ancient political associations, is as yet too modest to disclose his identity to the admiration of his party friends; but whoever he may be, he is either a very glib fellow, or imagines the mass of Republican voters in this State have more of the green in their eyes than those who've got sense in their heads. Perhaps it is possible that some who have thought over this proposition have really come to a sincere belief that it would be the best thing the party could do at this time, urged thereto by the delusion that the mutterings and discontent heard in the Democratic camp in this city since the defeat of Ogden will supplement Republican strength enough to insure the election of whatever ticket may be nominated. But should the convention determine on a ticket of the kind under consideration, who will give the assurance that the colored people of Louisiana who compose near the whole numerical strength of the party will hurrah and throw up their hats in praise of it? Will the assumed thousands of mad and disappointed Democrats both in the city and country, rally to the success of the Republican ticket to make up for the loss of its own voters? For unless it can be shown how the Negro vote is to be held solid for the pure white ticket, it should not be taken for granted that it can be had as a matter of course. The day when the Negro can be blindly geed and hawed in politics is about played out, and let us hope never more to return. Now to count on Democrats as voters for a Republican ticket because they happen for the time being to be sour on their own nominees, is about as silly as to get up a fox before you have caught him. Democrats, like scattered quails, are never so shy to catch as when they have strayed from their party fold and are for the while free from the restraints of party despotism. It can therefore at the least bring only shame and regret to Republicans to slap principle in the face by nominating an unmixed white ticket with hope of getting Democratic votes to help elect it. But what special benefit would it bring our people, if such a ticket could be elected? It would seat a few individuals in fat offices, while it would entail on us an unending struggle in the future to gain recognition on our own party ticket.

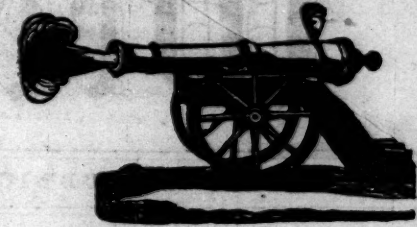
White demagogues, and there

are not a few pliant tools of our own race who would ever hereafter be heard ringing on the charge so common to the ears of colored voters up North "Oh! don't put a colored man on; it isn't policy; if you do, the ticket will be beaten." It is an outrage of this sort that is plainly sought to be established here in our party ranks which has called out the plan we discuss. This would be the direct and disastrous effect that would come to our people by a temporizing policy to enjoy a passing advantage based on Democratic defection. No, we say to colored men, we cannot afford this experiment. The price would be too dear in the long run to pay for one victory. As the LOUISIANIAN has maintained in the past the safest way, if a ticket should be placed in the field to nominate one first class in ability, and first class in merit without regard to color, and with that we can win or with none other.

We say to the delegates in the convention to have their eye skin open on this matter and keep a Look Out There!

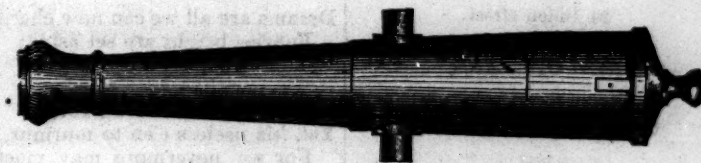
Pull Together.

The title of this article strikes us with more force of argument than we are capable of giving publicity to, yet every working man of this country, who has felt the sting of oppression since the day of his emancipation, needs no flowery annotation from our pen, upon this subject, to thoroughly understand the great and grievous error he has committed in relying solely upon himself for support. For thirteen years, or more, we have kept a vigilant eye upon the maneuvers of an illiterate people, and marked, with often pleasing interest, the many obstacles they have surmounted, from the declaration of their freedom to their present state of comparative prosperity. Looking back through the lapse of years, and congratulating ourselves upon the success we have achieved, we can see but one thing lacking in the path of our long and cumbersome excursion and that is the foot print of unity. Just as we were thrown, helplessly dependent, upon the world, so have we permitted ourselves to remain to the present writing—too obsequious, for the sake of peace, to demand that which is due every honest, laboring man—a fair requital for his services. Severally, we can consummate nothing; collectively, we will not only command for ourselves common respect, but a fair compensation for our labor. We are the richest people in the Southern States. We hold our fortunes in our own hands. We comprise a large majority of the working men of this country, and it takes but an effort on our part to convince the capitalists of to-day that they can do nothing without our assistance tomorrow. When the shackles of slavery were yet around our feet, our only desire was to enjoy the sweets



MAINE!
CALIFORNIA!
COLORADO!
IOWA!
OHIO!

LET HER BOOM!!!!



WAITING FOR NEW YORK!

of liberty. But of what does it avail us without independence? We are the most dependent class of people now in existence, and yet two-thirds of us think that because we are free it is all that is needed, and that we are the most independent people on terra firma. Far from it. What we want now is independence, and there is no way by which we can acquire it save by unity—pulling together. It is in our power to make a bed upon which the race can repose with comfort and ease, and it stands us in hand to commence the work at once. If we longer bow at the behest of moneyed men we may expect to continue our career as slaves. Let us, then, take immediate action in the premises, taking as our motto, "United we stand, divided we fall."

Is There a Customhouse Party?

For some days past the Democratic journals of this city have busied themselves in giving publicity to rumors of divisions and dissensions in the Republican camp. Not content with making slates for the Democratic party they now seek to force their preference as to candidates on the Republican ticket to be named on the 20th inst., by the Republican State Convention. They have persistently claimed that there is a Custom House party, and also a party that is crystallizing into shape who are opposed to and inimical to its interests.

Now we do not claim to be the "organ" of the Granite Building, nor do we desire to be understood as presuming to know the secret workings of the inner circles of that institution. But we do not hesitate to say that if the party is divided into Custom House and Anti-Custom House factions, it will grow out of an attempt on the part of the Federal officials to unduly exercise an influence with the delegates elect. We do not believe that such an attempt will be made; but that the Democratic press are attempting to create such an issue is apparent to the most casual observer.

The Republicans of this State we opine propose to profit by the bitter experiences of the past, and avoid in the future the shoals and quicksands that have stranded their party in days gone by. The recent cheering news from the North has given them renewed vigor and inspiration; and while our Democratic friends may claim we will be leading a "forlorn hope" should our convention put forward a ticket, we think that the principles of the party to which our people cling with a devotion bordering on fanaticism must be maintained and announced at every election, whether the election of their representatives be assured or not. This may not be good news to our whilom friends, but they must take it nevertheless for what it is worth. We know the shock created by this announcement will not be so great

as the one received on Wednesday morning when they read the news from Ohio and Iowa. Having received the contents of a "barrel" of damnation down their backs, it looks a little hard perhaps to announce the presence of a disciplined foe right here in their midst while they are in such an exhausted and belabored condition. The only way however for them to rest in peace is to keep "hands off" of Republican programmes and policies and devote their time and energy to the election of their own ticket. The Republicans propose to show at the coming election that there is life in the party yet, that although silenced, it is not dead. They intend to prove and show to the North that in the face of danger and suffering they dare to be true to their convictions of right and duty. Democrats here may not like it, but you know every one cannot be pleased, Messrs. Editors.

PLAQUEMINES.

PARISH OF PLAQUEMINES,
Home Place P. O.,
October, 8th, 1879.

EDITORS LOUISIANIAN:

In justice to the Republican Convention held at Point a La Hache Court House on the 14th inst., I write you these few lines trusting they will find space in your valuable columns for they flow from a pen of a true advocate of the Republican cause.

The Convention (above mentioned) was called for the purpose of nominating four delegates to the State Convention to be held in your City on the Third Monday of October 1879.

At 12 m. Mr. C. V. Thibant, amid much silence and harmony, called the Convention to order, and the following named persons were elected as delegates: Henry Clay Warmoth, Edward Butler, Alfred E. Milon and Harry Mahoney. All staunch and reliable Republicans of undoubted veracity. The Convention then proceeded to the election of a parish ticket. Harry Mahoney, the old Republican warhorse of Plaquemines, who has distinguished himself as a political orator, was nominated for the House. Harry will no doubt represent Plaquemines in the next General Assembly. That accomplished gentleman, Charles V. Thibant, the present incumbent, was renominated for the office of sheriff. A better man could not be found in Plaquemines. Generous to a fault, he commands the respect and esteem of his political enemies. Charlie is bound to be elected.

The name of Mr. D. A. Thibant was offered for clerk of the district court, which was accepted without a dissenting voice. Go it Damas, we will elect you again, so when we visit the clerk's office we may be greeted by your smiling and charitable countenance.

The Democrats of this place were somewhat astonished to see such harmony displayed by the Republicans. They seem to be in earnest. They are satisfied of success at the coming election in Plaquemines. And I may add that if we succeed in nominating a good ticket we will elect it beyond a doubt. For instance a ticket headed by two such men as Henry Clay Warmoth and P. B. S. Pinchback, will undoubtedly crush all opposition, provided the Republican voters of Louisiana are not bulldozed. Give the Republicans a fair chance to use their ballots at the polls and they will lick the Democrats forever and ever, which I trust may be the result in December next.

I remain truly yours,
TELVAR.

—Williams, the colored nominee for the Legislature on the Republican ticket in Cincinnati was a bitter pill to many Republicans but they swallowed it nevertheless. To this complexion it must come, gentlemen, however distasteful it may seem at first.

Mr. John W. Cooke, the efficient route agent of the steamer J. M. White is here after an absence of three weeks.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, OCT. 18, 1879.

WASHINGTON.

The Patti Concert Criticized.

Base Ballists.

Church Entertainments.

Items of Interest.

Personals.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1879.

MY DEAR K:

On Monday of this week I attended the Patti Concert at Lincoln Hall and reaching there a little before "train time" my mind went back to something over or about a decade when I took my first seat in the same Hall to listen to a concert given by the same songstress whose appearance I now again awaited after many days.

The contrast of changes was strongly marked. On that first night the Hall was ablaze with the finest audience my eyes ever rested upon, ladies in full evening toilets, illuminated by a wealth of jewelry, not over a dozen head coverings worn,—Gentlemen in swallow-tails and immaculate vests, ties and gloves. The General of the Army of the United States in full uniform and the centre of one of the best dressed parties in the Hall, last of all myself and lady companion, the only representatives of the race, dividing the waiting attention of the audience about equally with the great soldier for that such a thing had never before been seen within those walls. So that the newspaper correspondents in writing up the Concert for telegraphing to their various papers, almost unanimously gave a paragraph to the "Young colored man and wife who sat enjoying the music," which was correct except as to the wife, as I was not then married.

On this occasion, although tickets were at just one half the prices of the former occasion, the Hall was not filled, ladies wore street dresses and gentlemen walking suits. One solitary one who came in full dress (or undress) was lost in the overwhelming odds. The Hall was dotted here and there with people of the race, and I sat sandwiched between two Caucasians of the female persuasion, not attracting a second glance from any one in the audience by the proximity. Verily times change. The Concert was a very poor one. La Divina Diva is passing down hill and her marvellous voice losing its power charm, save for the prestige of former victories. Her piano soloist was very fine, much such a performer as Jameson. Her baritone soloist had a rather sweet toned voice, but deficient in strength in its lower tones and his execution marred to my ears by the use of the "shake" to every note and sound of his numbers. Her solo "colist" is doubtless a fine player, and for his execution was well applauded, not for his selections, which might have been bettered. Her tenor soloist was simply execrable. Of the concert as a whole I can only say that I have heard better for twenty-five cents.

Yesterday afternoon a return game was played between the Married and Single Nines, which was productive of much enjoyment, and resulted as the first in a victory for the Singles by a score of 20 to 21. It was a lively game for all hands, in and out-felders, batters and umpire all had their share of work. The Married nine got in the only home run. Brodie and Fleetwood, did the pitching for their respective nines.

The Singles played decidedly the strongest fielding game, while the

Marrieds did the best batting at the drop ball. Both the victors and the vanquished were pleased with the result of the game. The Captain of the victorious nine (H. Johnson, Jr.), was the recipient of several floral tributes.

A literary and musical entertainment was given at the Fifteen Presbytery last evening. Music furnished by Misses Tilghman and Bruce, Messrs. Tompkins, Nalle, Lane, and H. F. Grant, Director. Readings by Mrs. Agnes K. Hill, Misses Mason, Martin, Menard and Evans. One might have expected something more "M"phatic from the readers than turned out, as the "M's" were in the majority, but a more lugubrious selection of pieces I never heard inflicted upon an audience. Unfortunately the solemn pieces were all so well read that we could not even break through the veil of tears to laugh at the readers. The only piece not well read was the only humorous piece on the programme, but it was such a relief to even hear an attempt that no one was disposed to be critical.

One of the best of the musical numbers was a Sacred Quartette composed by the Director, Mr. H. F. Grant. It is hoped that he will publish it.

Rev. Grimke leaves for the North in a few days on a tour in the interest of his Church, and their Concert on the 3d prox., promises to be productive of shekels toward the swamping of the Church debt.

As foreshadowed in my last, the St. Lukeans in looking toward the occupation of their new church on Thanksgiving next, propose to hold a Bazaar early in November and the Washington Church Choir Pinafore Company will give three entertainments at Lincoln Hall on December 1st, 2d and 3d, the proceeds to be donated to the same worthy object.

The society world is agog over the expected wedding of Miss Mars of New York, so pleasantly remembered here. The felicity eventuates on Tuesday next and will be immense.

Mrs. Dr. Bozeman and children and Miss Kinloch of Charleston are in the city, the guests of Mrs. A. Bozeman. Mrs. Jas. A. Somerville has returned to her home in Mobile, leaving her fair daughters Misses Alice and Ella as pledges of return.

"Rolla's" excellent letters attract much attention, and there is frequent inquiry as to who he is and much speculative guessing.

We are still in the midst of our summer weather, the thermometer putting up a hundred degrees any day and not half try.

Perspiringly Yours,
P. S. It is reported on good authority that Matthews is engaged to a charming Philadelphia whom he met at Cape May this last season.

EAST CARROLL.

The Election of Delegates.

Candidates, Etc.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, La.

October 5, 1879.

EDITORS LOUISIANIAN:

Our parish executive committee met on Wednesday, October 1, 1879.

After issuing a call for a parish nominating convention to be held on the second Monday in November, they elected the following gentlemen as delegates to represent East Carroll in the State Convention which will meet in the "Crescent City" on the 20th of this month:

Hon. J. A. Gla, Major B. H. Lanier and Mr. O. C. Wossman.

They also adopted resolutions commending the Hon. J. A. Gla for his services in the Constitutional Convention and endorsing him for Lieutenant Governor.

They could not have endorsed a man for the position more deserving than Senator Gla. Having figured prominently in the politics of the State during the palmy days of

the Republican regime, and since its decade, not even his most bitter enemy can bring forward any accusations that can sullify his reputation. Or every side you can find the office-seekers. We have about half a dozen candidates for clerk of the court, the most prominent are Messrs. Isaac L. Lewis, Charles J. Brown and T. I. Galbreth. "The cry is, still they come." Considerable feeling exists among the candidates for the above named office.

"Hinder me not, I must run for clerk. My hands are too soft to tackle hard work. By sitting in the shade with a new paper collar."

On Wednesday last a number of our leading citizens met at the court house and formed an organization called the Freedman's Relief Association. Its object is to look after the condition of the colored people in this parish, and, if possible, to right their wrongs. Major Lanier was elected president of the association and we do not think a better selection could have been made.

Mr. Lanier visited Kansas the

past spring in the interest of the colored people of this parish and has brought back an unvarnished story of Kansas and her resources.

Our parish schools open to-morrow, October 6th. Mr. C. Wallace Vance, from your city, has been one of the successful applicants.

The can't-get-away club is preparing to give a grand reception, when (as walking is good) I hope the LOUISIANIAN will have a representative on hand.

RONIM.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF LOUISIANA.

The members of the State Central Committee, to whom has been entrusted the representation of your political interests, this day terminate their trust by calling a Convention of the Republican party to assemble in the city of New Orleans, on the Third Monday in October, 1879. In doing so it becomes proper they should make a report of their action, inform you of the condition of your political affairs and offer a respectful counsel as to their future conduct.

It is not necessary to recapitulate the animus under which the Republican victory gained in 1876 was lost in the expulsion of the Republican government from office in April, 1877. Your Committee found itself in consequence entirely without the means of political warfare. The whole influence of the State and municipal patronage has been turned against them. The Democracy had captured the State printing, nor was there a Republican newspaper in the State of general circulation. There was not a dollar of donations from private means. No appropriation was allotted from the National Campaign Fund, and but meagre assessments could have been expected from the officers and employees of the National Government, impoverished and exhausted by their recent struggle for political existence.

The pledges given by the Democratic Legislature and Executive on the 19th of April, 1877, as the condition of Republican surrender, were kept only in appearance, until an occasion occurred for their violation. The first overt breach of faith was the prosecution of the Republican electoral officers "for past political conduct" by acts done in literal pursuance of law. This prosecution having been dismissed by the Supreme Court of the State, the Democracy of the Parishes resorted to the same intimidation and violence which had been so successful in securing control of the State. Events, now historical, which occurred in Natchitoches, Tensas, and other localities, convinced your Committee that the Democracy of the Parishes had never regarded the solemn pledges under which the protection of the Federal Government had been withdrawn, as in any respect binding upon the Democratic party at large. Deeming it a duty to ascertain how far these pledges would be maintained by the State Government, a committee was appointed which waited upon his Excellency Governor Nichols, with a representation of the violence alleged to have been practiced in the cases referred to, and requested respectfully to know whether the State authorities were aware of the facts; and whether they could be expected to enforce the laws under the engagement, for the protection of the people? In this interview his Excellency was reported to have declared his purpose to carry out all the personal and official pledges given by him. He had not at that time received official information of the offenses complained of. Enquiries, it seems, were subsequently made

of the local authorities in parishes referred to, but no steps were taken by the State authorities to bring the alleged offenders to the bar of legal enquiry. Satisfied that the authorities of State either did not regard these allegations of violence as proven, or that they were unable to prevent or punish violations of their solemn pledges, aware also that the whole electoral machinery was in the hands of their opponents, your Committee came to the reluctant conclusion that any attempt to conduct a Republican campaign would be a wanton risk of life and a futile waste of effort. They had no disposition to sacrifice either the life or labor of their fellow citizens for the sake of making issues elsewhere. They determined, therefore, to leave the nominations and support of candidates to the discretion of the Republicans of each district, authorizing them to nominate a party candidate when a canvass would be safe or success possible, or to give their support to the most favorable candidate otherwise nominated.

The Committee availed themselves also of the events and opportunity during the canvass to call a State Republican Convention upon which would properly devolve the duty of prescribing the course of the campaign, and of conferring upon others the very responsible authority which your committee had exercised since the canvass of 1876. A quorum of this Convention having been prevented from assembling by the prevailing epidemics of yellow fever and quarantine, your Committee published an address to the Republicans of the State, in which they assumed provisional and temporary charge of the campaign, "holding all its acts and measures subject to approval by the Republican party in convention to assemble." No party meeting was practicable during the campaign. The deplorable results of that election are known. The Republicans were defeated in every Congressional District, and succeeded in returning but a small proportion of the Legislature and parish officers, with none of the officers of the State. The unexpected canvass for the election of members to the Convention for the adoption of a Constitution, passed off under somewhat similar circumstances and with very much the same results so far as the representation of the Republican party in that body were concerned.

Your Committee have deemed the occasion of a vote upon the adoption of the State Constitution, and the election of legislative officers thereunder, proper for renewing the call for the Republicans of Louisiana to assemble in convention, that they may determine on the future course of the party, and confer upon another Committee those powers which have been entrusted upon, and borne by us during a period so momentous and under circumstances of such embarrassment. It is in performing this final function and as sentinels coming in from past that your Committee may be permitted to offer such observations as may be useful to our successors and to yourselves.

The result of experience has convinced us that the safety of the Republican party can only be secured in the preservation and assertion of its National purpose and organization as best adapted to secure the peace and welfare of Louisiana. We are satisfied that any system of Liberal, or Fusion, coalition or compact with any other party or faction of a party is fraught with unalloyed evil. The Republican party has been worsted in every transaction of this sort into which it has ever entered.

The expectations of dividing our opponents and remaining compact with the Democracy, a principle which without impairing our own political purity is in itself unreasonable. The motive of such an alliance is a mutual treachery. Whether the disaffected faction is successful or not it hastens to indicate its loyalty to its own party by redoubled abuse of its allies. The character of the intermediaries who conduct this contraband traffic is not usually consistent with the stern devotion to principle which values no victory achieved by deception. In political as in other warfare it has been found any license to traffic always injures the more needy of the combatants. It is not wise to sanction any such dereliction of discipline even if we are unable to prevent it. Soldiers should be kept to their colors, all straggling and foraging upon the enemy should be forbidden. It is not for the Republicans to take no part in a political campaign than that their position should be either equivocal or subordinate.

It is proper to say that the state of public feeling in Louisiana promises to permit such an organization. The Bourbon Democracy have overthrown Republican government to which they had attributed all the evils of civil strife, and business ostracism, with the loss of a vast volume of trade naturally due to our great city but turned to other ports by artificial ways and preponderant capital. It has found that those who promised relief from these evils, and the reform of alleged abuses, were unable or unwilling to redeem their promises, and that the situation of the State and only requires the cooperation of all the elements of care and labor to redeem it.

There is then a moderation of prejudices and a concurrence of interests which will allow the Republican party under exceptional representatives to be heard in a consultation for the promotion of labor, and the favor of Congress. Such is our hope, though perhaps sanguine.

We, therefore, respectfully suggest that you announce to the Republicans in your several parishes and wards that the party will organize upon the National principles; that all political factions are revoked, all absent on leave recalled, and the whole Republican must be reviewed and reported fit for political duty.

2. In electing representatives to the State Convention care should be taken to elect no one as principals or alternates except citizens of good repute, of un-

doubted fidelity to Republican principles, and responsible in his own person, business and property for whatever may be done by him in a representative capacity. It is indispensable to the future success of the Republican party that the personal character, capacity, courage, and common interest of its representatives should be such as to leave to the people only the consideration of the purposes and measures advanced by the party.

It is not the mission of the Republican party to subvert the robbery of the fellow citizens of the South, or to play the part of spies, informers or oppressors. It is to comply with the amnesty which has been granted. To restore the fraternity of the Union. To bury with the honors of both flags the memories of a brave, a bitter, and a decisive struggle. To mediate between the preponderant power and suspicion of the North and the unabated enmity of the Bourbon Democracy of the South, so as to save our fellow citizens from the inevitable consequences of another sectional conflict. It is to prove that only on the Republican doctrine of personal political equality, and the National duty to provide for the common defense and the general welfare, that the people of Louisiana expect and demand protection to sugar and rice culture against the slave and pauper labor of other countries. The maintenance of a levee for the protection of the same interest. The construction of a National and not a sectional canal, and the construction of a National ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, and an international ship canal, under American protection, across the Isthmus of Central America. These measures can be alone advocated, on Republican principles while no Democrat of the school of Calhoun could vote for without violating the principles and traditions of the Democratic State Right party. These were the doctrines of Clay, Crittenden, of Bell, of Bates, and of Stephens, and no one who complains of Southern ruin and oppression dare deny that if the counsels of such Southern men had been listened to before the war, and even during the Confederacy the situation of the South would not be far better than it is. Yet the people of the South have fallen again under the guidance of those whose doctrines have brought upon them every disaster with which they have been or may be afflicted. It is the Republican party alone which can save and relieve the prosperity of the Southern people. To that supreme object the organization and aims of the party should be devoted.

The issues of the present campaign will be confined chiefly to the adoption and amendment of the State Constitution and to one other of overwhelming importance.

It will be the province of the Republican State Convention to consider the course of the Republican party upon the adoption or amendment of the State Constitution, as of all other important subjects which fall within its political jurisdiction. To that most appropriate tribunal we respectfully submit the subject.

We have alluded to one other subject which has been brought to the attention of the Republican party, because it will enter alike into the interests of every citizen of Louisiana, and must pass into the political contest of the State and Nation.

The migration of the colored people from Louisiana, with the total cessation of other immigration into this State has a deep and ominous meaning. There is manifested a discontent and alarm among the colored people of this State. This discontent arises from their having no homes of their own, but compelled to live and labor upon the lands of others, with impositions and exactions from them as tenants, laborers, or customers. The alarm may be occasioned by a supposed inability of the State authorities to protect their lives and rights, with an apprehension that with the control of the National and State governments their Democratic opponents may prohibit their withdrawal and reduce them to a state of quasi slavery. To this danger is added the discovery of their value by the inhabitants of Kansas and the adjacent States and Territories of Nebraska, Colorado and New Mexico. The construction of railroads, opening up working mines, and preparing the habitations and cultivation of a new country will render such labor very valuable, and already organized demand has arisen for its employment. Kansas has absorbed—says her Governor—6,000 "negroes" who including about 150 now in barracks there now (July 31, 1879) self supporting and no longer require or receive aid. He is of opinion that "the exodus has but just fairly begun," and with the removal of certain restrictions "half a million of them would come northward during the next ninety days." Should this demand for labor be combined with the question of section or of philanthropy, what would prevent the repeal of the tariff on foreign sugar, the destruction of plantation culture, and the consequent disbanding of the whole colored labor in the sugar parishes of Louisiana? Already has the duty been repealed as to one foreign country. Already have the consumers of sugar been told the Louisiana market is small proportion of the sugar consumed in the United States.

The Republican party alone possesses the confidence of the colored people who compose its principal numbers. The property and business interests of Louisiana should be given distinctly to understand that unless a perfectly fair election shall be held, unless the political privileges and legal rights of the colored people shall be protected, no intervention which the Republican party or its leaders can make could possibly avert the appeals to their fears and the inducements to their interests, with the demoralization and depopulation of labor which must follow.

Should the conservative interests of the State unite to give and guarantee the necessary assurances, the Republicans would rather remain on the fertile soil and genial climate of Louisiana than abandon it for any untidier region.

Your Committee have this morning completed the report of its action, and exercise the liberty of submitting certain suggestions which they have deemed essential to the unity and success of Republican principles. This has been done in sincere gratitude for the heretofore reported in them, and with an undoubted determination to abide by Republican principles in the face of any opposition they may have to encounter, and with the conviction that if these principles do not lead to victory they will secure the vindication of those who maintain them, they respectfully subscribe themselves your friends and fellow citizens.

A. J. DUMONT,
President Republican State Central Executive Committee.

Official:
WM. VIGORS, Recording Secretary.

ROOMS STATE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

At a meeting of the Committee held August 26th, 1879, the following Resolutions were adopted—

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee issue forth with a call for a State Convention to meet in the city of New Orleans on the Third Monday in October for the purpose of nominating a State Ticket and electing a State Central Committee and a transaction of such other business as the Convention may determine.

Resolved, That the several parishes and wards of New Orleans be entitled to the number of delegates as follows—

Assumption	4
Avoyelles	3
Baton Rouge East	4
Baton Rouge West	1
Bienville	1
Bossier	3
Caddo	4
Calcasieu	1
Caldwell	1
Cameron	1
Carroll East	3
Carroll West	1
Catahoula	1
Claborn	1
Concordia	4
DeSoto	1
Feliciana East	3
Feliciana West	3
Franklin	1
Grant	1
Iberia	3
Iberville	4
Jackson	1
Jefferson	3
Lafayette	1
Lafourche	4
Livingston	1
Lincoln	1
Madison	4
Morehouse	2
Natchitoches	4
Orleans	3
1st Ward	1
2d Ward	2
3d Ward	2
4th Ward	2
5th Ward	3
6th Ward	2
7th Ward	4
8th Ward	1
9th Ward	2
10th Ward	2
11th Ward	2
12th Ward	2
13th Ward	1
14th Ward	1
15th Ward	3
16th Ward	2
17th Ward	1
Plaquemines	4
Pointe Coupee	4
Rapides	3
Red River	2
Richland	1
Sabine	1
St. Bernard	2
St. Charles	3
St. Helena	1
St. James	4
St. John	3
St. Landry	5
St. Martin	2
St. Mary	4
St. Tammany	1
Tensas	6
Terrebonne	4
Union	1
Vermilion	1
Tangipahoa	2
Vernon	1
Washington	1
Webster	1
Winn	1

Total.....171

Resolved, That the several parish Committees be and they are hereby authorized and directed to call an election of delegates and furnish them with proper credentials certified by the Presidents and Secretaries of their respective Committees, copies of such credentials to be forwarded to the President of the State Central Executive Committee at New Orleans.

Resolved, That the foregoing call be published in the New Orleans Observer and LOUISIANIAN.

A. J. DUMONT,
President State Committee.

Official:
WM. VIGORS, Recording Secretary.

aug30-oct18,79.

LOPEZ, DEALERS IN

Family Groceries and Liquors.

WOOD AND COAL

at lowest prices, 295 Gravier street, New Orleans, La.

THE REOPENING

OF THE

ADAMS HOUSE,

BY

MRS. A. R. BARBER,

283 Broadway,

CINCINNATI, O.

J. S. MCCLURE.

(SUCCESSOR TO ALBERT WARDENBERG.)

A. BRER TTTT II SSSS TTTT
A A R T II SSSS T
A A R T II SSSS T

—AND—

PHOTOGRAPHER,

131.....POIDRAS St.....131

NEW ORLEANS.

Photographs of every description, size style taken and finished in a superior manner.

A specialty made of copying and enlarging small defective pictures and finishing them equal to pictures from life, in COLOURS, CRAYONS and INDIA INK.

The largest sky-light and best facilities in the city, for taking 77 up to 11-30 ly

\$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make good pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars which we mail free. \$5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLER & CO., Portland, Maine. 6-1

THE INTER-OCEAN.

THREE EDITIONS

Weekly, Semi-Weekly, and Daily,

Established less than three years ago as a Representative Republican Paper, pledged to maintain and defend the principles and organization of the National Republican party the INTER-OCEAN was early pushed to the forefront of journalism and achieved a success unprecedented in the history of such enterprises. By universal assent it has been assigned position as

THE LEADING REPUBLICAN PAPER

IN THE NORTHWEST.

Its columns are carefully guarded against objectionable matter, and every effort made to render it a pleasant and profitable companion at the home or office.

The Commercial Department.

Is conducted with great care, and everything possible is done to make the Market Reports such as the Farmers and Business Men of the Northwest can rely upon.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Is carefully edited by gentlemen of ability and experience.

IN LITERATURE, LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE

And everything that goes to make

First-Class Newspaper!

It is not excelled by any publication in the country. THE INTER-OCEAN is a

NATIONAL NEWSPAPER,

Terms of Subscription,

DAILY.

7 mail (payable in advance), per year \$12 00
1 mail (payable in advance), 3 months, 3 00
Sunday edition, per year (extra)..... 2 00

SEMI-WEEKLY.

By mail, per year (in advance)..... 4 00
By mail, club of four (in advance)..... 11 00
By mail, club of six (in advance)..... 15 00
By mail, club of ten (in advance)..... 25 00
One year copy with every club of ten.

WEEKLY.

By mail, per year (in advance)..... 1 50
Club of four (in advance)..... 5 00
Club of six (in advance)..... 7 00
Club of ten (in advance)..... 12 00
One year copy with every club of twenty.

Sample Copies Free. Money can be sent by draft, money order, express, or registered letter, at our risk.

Address

INTER-OCEAN,
119 Lake street, Chicago

\$100 A MONTH GUARANTEED

\$12 a day home by the industry. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as any one can do. Those who are wise who see this notice will send their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now selves. Those already at work are losing large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine 6-1